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LITERATURE

White Conquest. By William Hepworth Dixon. 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. HEPWORTH DIXON has lately returned from another visit to America. He began his journey, or at any rate began to use his notebook, in the district south of San Francisco, and made many observations, and collected many anecdotes concerning Californian life, before passing eastward through Utah to Illinois. Thence, taking a zigzag course, he made his way down to Texas, and, working round to New Orleans, and on to Charleston, leisurely proceeded along the coast and its borders up to Vermont, before taking ship for England. So much, if no more, with a few dates to complete the itinerary, he would have done well to set forth in a Preface, if he did not choose to mar the artistic finish of his work by embodying such details in the narrative itself, although they are necessary to make it intelligible. Mr. Dixon is, we venture to think, better as a traveller than as an historian. He can describe much more graphically and accurately what he has seen, or heard from eye-witnesses, than what he has read in old books and manuscripts. He is more at home in painting an Indian squaw or a Mormon wife than in drawing the portraits of Anne Boleyn or Katherine of Arragon, and he is better able to sketch for us a brigand of the Very Far West, or an Oneida Creek saint, than to instruct us truly as to the character of even his early hero, William Penn. But it is a pity that he aims so much at "rhythmic prose," that he neglects, or scorns to supplement his "pictures," as he likes to call them, by such sober statements as would help to make their sequence clear, if not to authenticate them.

This, however, is the best written, most instructive, and most entertaining book that Mr. Dixon has published since 'New America,' and it is sure to obtain, and deservedly, among circulating-library readers, a popularity greater than 'The History of Two Queens' was able to command. It is certainly far superior to Mr. Dixon's last volume of travels, his book on Switzerland. Its special object being to show how it has fared, and is faring, with red men, black men, and yellow men in their struggle with white men, it tells a good deal else that is well worth reading, and very easy to read, and, doubtless, accurate in the main, although Mr. Dixon does make San Franciscan adventurers, and New Orleans carpet-baggers, and Vermont working men converse with him in "rhythmic prose," and express their sentiments in altogether unlikely ways.

His first acquaintance with the red men was through tradition, and his account of the Indians who held the Californian coast before the Spaniards had built the church of San Carlos or the city of Monterey, is, we suspect, not quite authentic:—

"Herding in the woods like deer," he says, "they seldom washed, and never combed. A little paint was all the unguent they desired. A squaw tattooed her chin, her neck, her breast; a buck put on his face a dab of paint. They fed on grubs and worms, on roots and berries, living

from hand to mouth, not caring for the morrow's meal."

That these Indians were a timid, grovelling race, clothing themselves in nothing but patches of paint, and somewhat dirty in their habits, may readily be believed; but we demur to the "grubs and worms" as their staple article of diet, and even Mr. Dixon seems to think that they sometimes had other sorts of animal food, as in his next sentence he says, "the sweetest morsels and the warmest skins were taken by the seers and chiefs." A sleek and well-favoured grub may have been a sweet morsel to a red prophet, but even a red king can hardly have found sufficient warmth in a night's covering of worms' skins. This, however, is of course only Mr. Dixon's way of writing for effect, and we need but call attention to it in passing. It should not discredit the more substantial parts of Mr. Dixon's narrative, as, for instance, his full and vigorous description of the wretched hybrid race that has grown out of the union of Spaniards and Indians. The Indians had, from times unknown, been in the habit of buying their squaws. The Spaniards, coming without wives, fell readily into the custom, except that they generally stole instead of buying:—

"These men were fair of face and strong of limb. The squaws looked kindly on them; and the lax moralities of an Indian lodge, where wedlock is unknown, permitted freedoms and alliances which ended in a new race of hybrids being brought into the world. This cross between White blood and Red was called Mestizo, and the females of this family, called Mestizas, are often very handsome. . . . Not many of this mongrel crew can read or write. Not one in ten is born in wedlock, for the custom of their country fills the hut with squaws, whom the sons of White men disdain to marry. Gross and sickening superstitions cloud such brains as they possess. Aware that they are neither red nor white, and have no place among the Indian tribes, they loath their mother's kith as fiercely as they hate their father's kin. The vices of two hostile breeds are mixed in them; the pride and cruelty of their Spanish sires, the laziness and licentiousness of their Indian dams."

This miserable set of people,—augmented from generation to generation among themselves, and recruited by constant additions from continuance of the "custom of the country" by later settlers from the Eastern States and England,—has given more trouble than the altogether red men could give to the new masters of California. Gradually, as towns have grown up, fields have been fenced in and sheep-runs have been extended, the hybrids have been driven further and further into the woods, but only to issue from them, when they can, as bandits. About these bandits Mr. Dixon tells us much, and of their greatest hero, Capitan Vasquez, he writes a complete biography in three chapters. Vasquez was born, thirty-nine years ago, near Monterey, and a sort of patriotism made him a brigand. "As I grew up," he said of himself, "I went to balls and parties, given by natives, to which Americans came, showing our men about, and trying to get our women from us. A desire for vengeance seized me like a demon." He was then only fifteen. Next year he killed his first white man, and had to take to the woods, and make stealing, with or without murder, his trade. Before long he was captured, and he spent six years in jail; but, on being released, he returned with more zest than ever to his old occupation, which he again resumed after

four years more of imprisonment. He became the most famous man in California, dreaded by all white folk, worshipped by all of his own half-breed class. So skilful were his movements and so powerful was his band that there would have been small chance of his capture had he not provoked the animosity of his cousin and follower. This cousin had a pretty wife with him in the brigand camp, and in time discovered that the lady had been in the habit of according to Vasquez such favours as were freely accorded to him by nearly every woman whom he met. The cousin accordingly turned traitor, and, by his help, Vasquez, after long pursuit, was caught, to be hanged last March.

Mr. Dixon's account of San Francisco and its rough inhabitants is interesting, though not so fresh to English readers as much else in his book. As he passed eastward from California to Utah, however, he was able to make many new observations on a subject about which he and others have written a good deal of late. He finds that the Indians between Salt Lake and California are becoming rapidly Mormonized—a circumstance not to be wondered at if, as he seems to make out pretty clearly, nearly all the rules and practices of the Mormon system are adopted or adapted from the red men. In their belief in a very physical God, speaking by direct inspiration through a chief and seer, in their polygamy and communistic arrangements, the Mormons and the Indians think and act almost alike, with only this difference, that the Mormons cannot quite shake off the traditions of their European training, and, indeed, are coming back more and more within the range of European influences. It is satisfactory to learn from Mr. Dixon that these influences are growing rapidly. The revolt headed a few years ago by Godbe, Walker, Harrison, Lawrence, and some others, gains strength every day. Brigham Young, now seventy-four years old, is not able to look after his flock as in former days. "Jesters speak of him as lying sick; only just well enough to sit up in bed and be married now and then." But the decay of orthodox Mormonism, with polygamy for its essential dogma and form of religion, can hardly be at all ascribed to Brigham Young's incompetence. No successor could revive it.

"Things are changed in Zion; changed in many ways, from dress and manner upwards into modes of thought. In other times the Church was all in all. Brigham was king and pope; the Twelve were princes of the blood; a bishop was a peer. Not to be an elder was to live outside the court. A Gentile was of less account in Main Street than a Sioux or Snake, who kept, although in darkness, some traditions of a sacred code. A railway train has done it all. Much evil pours into the town as well as good; the sharper and his female partner coming with the teacher and divine; the people who open hells and grog-shops treading on the heels of those who open colleges and schools. Every one is free to come. As yet, the Saints retain possession of the real estate; no less than seven-eighths of the city, nineteen-twentieths of the territory, says Daniel Wells, mayor of the city, still belonging to the Saints. Yet every one must see that a Gentile feeling, hostile to the Mormon theory of domestic life, begins to reign in store and street, in mart and bank. A Gentile banker may not seem so great a personage as a Mormon bishop, yet the bishop's daughters cannot be prevented from turning their eyes in female envy on that banker's wife. The Gentile lady is more richly

dight than any other woman at Salt Lake. The Mormon ladies wish to dress like her. Riches are entering into strife with grace, and fashion is pushing sanctity to the wall."

"Polygamy," Mr. Dixon shrewdly remarks elsewhere, "belongs to a state of society in which females do the chief work. When women cease to find their own food, light their own fires, and make their own clothes, not many fellows care to have five or six wives." The wonder is that there has not already set in a large migration of these surplus wives to California, where the proportion of two women to five men causes much social disorder, and makes women mistresses of the situation. "Guess my husband's got to look after me, and make himself agreeable to me, if he can," said a San Francisco young lady; "if he don't, there's plenty will."

Of the Indian races Mr. Dixon appears to have seen a good deal more while passing from Illinois down to Texas than in California, and his chapters about them are full of interest; but they only confirm the trite view, which hardly needs confirmation, that by natural decay, if not by outside violence, the red man must die out. Here is a striking illustration of the problem that is solving itself:—

"Col. Stevens, an officer with much experience of savage life, tells me he was employed on the Plains, as Government engineer, to build a number of stone houses for the Indian chiefs. These tenements were designed as baits to catch their tribes. In six months all his tenements were gone, sold to the white men for a few kegs of whiskey. One big chief, Long Antelope, kept his house, and Stevens rode to see this chief, as being a man of higher hope than others of his race. He found Long Antelope smoking in a tent pitched near the window of his house. 'Why living in a tent, Long Antelope, when you have a good house?' Long Antelope smiled. 'House good for pony, no good for warrior—ugh!' Stevens went in, and found Long Antelope's pony stalled in the dining-room. 'A house,' says Stevens, 'is too much for a full blood Indian's brain. The only notion you can get into such a fellow's head is that to settle down means to wrap his shoulders in a warm blanket instead of in a skin, to loaf about the Agency instead of going out to hunt, and to spend his time in smoking and drinking instead of taking scalps.'"

Passing from Texas to Louisiana, Mr. Dixon proceeded from the Indian difficulty to the Negro difficulty, pausing on the way to describe, more fully, we believe, than has yet been done for English readers, the deplorable condition, past and present, of the negroes, many of them with Indian blood in their veins, who had grown up in the most oppressive and degrading slavery under Cherokee and Choctaw masters. These wretched creatures, now freedmen in the eye of the law, but with few exceptions utterly unable to make any good use of their freedom, he says, are rapidly dying out; and, unless some hardly possible reformation in their lot should be effected, it would be cruel to wish them to be kept alive. Whether the negroes, more intelligent and more vigorous in body, who abound in what were formerly the Slave States, will be able to make much good use of their freedom, Mr. Dixon seems to doubt. Twenty chapters of his book treat, more or less exclusively, of their condition and prospects, and, having been at New Orleans during the crisis of General Sheridan's abortive crusade against the White League this spring, he is able to describe in great detail events that happened in his presence, or that were quite recent, and

still bearing effect when he heard of them. But he does not throw any new light on the situation. He only shows, with fresh illustrations, how intense is still the jealousy between blacks and whites. His sympathies are altogether with the whites, and he is evidently in great alarm lest the Southern States should for a season be seriously damaged by "black ascendancy"; but he looks forward confidently to the time when black men, like red men, will disappear from America. The negroes, according to his account, are steadily becoming more and more impotent in their insolence, and more and more suicidal in their indolence, so that there is hardly need for much infanticide to hurry on their extinction. That, however, he reports, is a common and growing vice. He considers that negroes have an "instinct" to kill their babies, and that the instinct is reviving upon them with their return to barbarism. "In South Carolina, a negro, living under freedom, has to feed and clothe his child, and every dollar spent on his baby's food and clothes is so much loss to him in quids and drams. Child murder, I am told, is now as common in the negro swamp as in a Chinese street or on a Tartar steppe." A good many of Mr. Dixon's readers will probably decline to accept as authoritative either his *on dits* or the theories that he bases on them.

Concerning the other phase in the "great conflict of races" which he went to America to study, Mr. Dixon abstains, perhaps wisely, from offering many opinions of his own. Of the rush of Chinese labour into the United States and its effects, he gives us hardly more than a series of "pictures," not all of them quite consistent with one another. He tells us, on the one hand, of the industry, ingenuity, honesty, and good feeling of the Chinese settlers with whom he appears to have come most into contact. On the other hand, he describes them as a horde of disgusting men and yet more disgusting women, who threaten to take possession of all America and deluge it with their vices. Perhaps, however, the two pictures are not so contradictory as they seem. It is doubtless the picked men who become domestic servants, and who are appropriating to themselves in so many parts of America the trades of washerwomen, carpenters, and bootmakers, and are likely to become masters of a dozen others before long. The great mass of the immigrants from Hong Kong may be very different. It appears pretty certain that, with but few exceptions, they are the scum and refuse of over-crowded China, shipped off against their will, or driven to sell themselves to the emigration companies because they cannot make way at home. Mr. Dixon gives a ghastly account of the homes and ways of living in the Asiatic quarter of San Francisco, where the yellow men already form a seventh part of the population; and he hints more than he tells concerning the purposes for which the female immigrants are imported, and the uses to which they are put. Yet he shows that the better specimens of the "Heathen Chinese" are quite able to teach the white men a lesson in morality and manners. The following forms part of a conversation, as reported by Mr. Dixon, which he had with a San Francisco magnate:—

"You can form no notion of the impudence of these rascals," he continues. "Only the other day,

in our rainy season, when the mud was fifteen inches deep in Montgomery Street, a yellow chap, in fur tippet and purple satin gown, was crossing over the road by a plank, when one of our worthy citizens, seeing how nicely he was dressed, more like a lady than a tradesman, ran on the plank to meet him, and, when the fellow stopped and stared, just gave him a little jerk, and whisked him, with a waggish laugh, into the bed of slush. Ha! ha! You should have seen the crowd of people mocking the impudent Heathen Chinese as he picked himself up in his soiled tippet and satin gown!—'Did any one in the crowd stand drinks all round?'—'Well, no; that Heathen Chinese rather turned the laugh aside.'—'Ay; how was that?'—'No white man can conceive the impudence of these Chinese. Moon-face picked himself up, shook off a little of the mire, and, looking mildly at our worthy citizen, curtsied like a girl, saying to him, in a voice that every one standing round could hear, 'You Christian: me Heathen: good-bye.'"

We cannot follow Mr. Dixon through the chapters in which he discusses American politics, social institutions, and so forth. He "interviewed" President Grant, General Sheridan, and a good many other people; and perhaps they have no right to complain that his comments on their characters and personal appearance are as outspoken and minute as anything that a Yankee "special" has written about European men of mark.

THE JUDICATURE ACT.

Equity under the Judicature Act; or, the Relation of Equity to Common Law. With an Appendix containing the High Court of Judicature Act, 1873, and the Schedule of Rules. By Chaloner William Chute. (Butterworths.)

The Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875. Schedule of Rules and Forms, and other Rules and Orders, with Notes. By Arthur Wilson. (Stevens & Sons.)

The Law and Practice of the Supreme Court of Judicature. By Arundel Rogers. (Butterworths.)

MONDAY next will be a red-letter day in the annals of English jurisprudence. On that day the time-honoured Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Admiralty, together with the recently established Courts of Probate and Divorce, and some local Courts of minor importance, will cease to exist, and their place will be taken by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice. It may, however, gratify some persons to learn that, though the now-existing Courts just named are doomed to early extinction, yet their names will be retained to designate the divisions of the great Court about to be established. When the Judicature Acts have come into operation, the English system of judicature will, curiously enough, bear a considerable resemblance to that which existed in England in the second half of the eleventh century.

The system of judicature existing shortly after the Norman Conquest consisted of the manorial courts, possessing a limited jurisdiction within manors; the hundred Courts possessing a similar jurisdiction within the hundreds; and the schyremotes or county Courts, each of which had an extensive jurisdiction within the county in which it was established. There were also many ancient borough Courts exercising a limited jurisdiction within the towns in which they were situate. In addition to these Courts of minor

importance, there was the great Court, known as the *Aula Regis* or *Curia Regis*, presided over by the chief justiciar, and composed of the great officers of state, including the Chancellor, the last-mentioned dignitary having charge of the king's seal and of the rolls on which the king's grants were entered. This Court assembled three or four times a year, and was bound to meet wherever the king might happen to sojourn; and it had a most extensive jurisdiction over all business, whether civil or criminal.

The Conqueror withdrew from the *Aula Regis* the jurisdiction over all matters relating to the royal revenue, and committed such jurisdiction to a separate Board or Court, which at a later time came to be called the Court of Exchequer. This Court afterwards acquired, in a manner we shall presently notice, jurisdiction in nearly all personal actions, that is, actions other than those for the recovery of land. The shifting about of the *Aula Regis* from place to place was soon felt to be inconvenient, and was one of the grievances remedied by the Great Charter, one of the provisions of which was, "Common pleas shall not follow our Court, but shall be holden in some certain place." In pursuance of this provision, a Court was established at Westminster, with jurisdiction to "hear and determine all pleas of land, and injuries merely civil between subject and subject." The Court so established is the Court of Common Pleas. What remained of the *Aula Regis* became afterwards known as the Court of King's Bench; and although it might hold its sittings wherever the king might happen to be, it also practically became settled at Westminster. It retained all the jurisdiction not conferred upon the Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas, the chief branches of such jurisdiction being pleas of the crown or criminal business, control of all inferior Courts, and the superintendence of all civil corporations. It was not long, however, before both the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer acquired a concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas in almost all personal actions. These important extensions of jurisdiction were effected by means of legal fictions, which, as Sir Henry Maine has pointed out in his 'Ancient Law,' are in the early history of nations an important means of effecting legal reforms. The fiction by which the Court of Exchequer extended its jurisdiction was contained in the allegation by the plaintiff that he was a debtor to the crown, and that if the defendant did not grant him the redress sought, he, the plaintiff, would not be able to discharge his debt to the crown. In a similar way the Court of King's Bench acquired jurisdiction in all personal actions. That Court had, even after the establishment of the Common Pleas, entertained such actions when the defendants were its own officers or were in the custody of its marshal; and the fiction by means of which the Court extended its jurisdiction was contained in the plaintiff's allegation that the person complained of had been arrested by, and was in the custody of, the marshal of the Court. These fictions were not allowed to be traversed, and were, in fact, as Blackstone says, "highly beneficial and useful, especially as this maxim is ever invariably observed, that no fiction shall ever extend to work an injury, its proper operation being to prevent a mischief or remedy an

inconvenience that might result from a general rule of law."

Proceedings in the Courts so established were commenced by means of a writ issued by the Chancellor in the King's name, and specifying the form of action intended to be prosecuted. This mode of procedure, however, was calculated to lead to frequent miscarriages of justice. A plaintiff might choose a form of action not suited to his case, and then the proceedings proved abortive. Sometimes it happened that no existing form of action was applicable to the wrong complained of, and then the plaintiff seems to have had no remedy at all. The defects of procedure, though to some extent removed by the legislation of Edward the First, seem still to have been considerable, and to have led in many cases to a denial of justice. For this reason we find the Chancellors in early times frequently asserting jurisdiction, and deciding cases according to their own sense of justice. But it is an error to suppose that the defects in the mode of legal procedure formed in very early times the chief ground for the Chancellor's interference. On the contrary, most of the early bills or petitions appear (to quote from the preface to the Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) to have been presented in "consequence of assaults and trespasses and a variety of outrages which were cognizable at Common Law, but for which the party complaining was unable to obtain redress, in consequence of the maintenance or protection afforded to his adversary by some powerful baron, or by the sheriff or other officer of the county in which they occurred." The examples prefixed to the first volume of the work just mentioned fully establish the truth of this assertion. Many of these early petitions to the Chancellors are very curious and throw a good deal of light upon the early social condition of the country. On looking over them, we observe a petition for redress on the ground that the plaintiff's ward, who had been affianced to his daughter, had been drawn away by the defendant with a view to "make advantage" of his marriage. Another plaintiff complains that the defendant had attempted to kill him with a pole-axe in Waughen church, in Holderness, whither probably he had fled for protection, and that the defendant was still lying in wait for him. Another plaintiff, an attorney, who seems to have been professionally concerned in a suit against the Prior of Bodmin, asks the Chancellor to restrain the defendant, a priest, from using the arts of witchcraft against him. In another petition, an unfortunate widow complains that the defendant had got a sum of money from her under a promise of marriage, but had married another woman, and refused to return the money.

Large portions of the jurisdiction, originally claimed and exercised by the Court of Chancery, were in course of time abandoned, probably because by the improved administration of the law the Chancellor's interference became unnecessary. On the other hand, the Court from time to time assumed jurisdiction over all matters as to which the Courts of Law either granted no relief at all, or the relief which they granted was inadequate. Thus, on the introduction of trusts, the Courts of Law refused to grant any relief whatever to the beneficiaries. The Court of Chancery in con-

sequence assumed, and has to the present day retained exclusive jurisdiction over trusts.

There has been among writers on Equity Jurisprudence a good deal of difference of opinion as to the functions of the Court of Chancery. This difference of opinion has, no doubt, arisen from the varying pretensions to jurisdiction put forward by the Court from time to time. The well known saying of Selden's, to the effect that Equity was a roguish thing, and was according to the conscience of him that was Chancellor, and as that was larger or narrower, so was Equity, shows how differently that Court was regarded in the early part of the seventeenth century, from the way in which it has been looked upon in recent times. The Court, no doubt, in its early history, frequently acted on principles which, after its jurisdiction had become settled and defined, it shrank from applying. But for a long time past it has been just as much bound by precedent as the Courts of Law, and there has been no essential difference in principle between the law administered by it, and the law administered by the other Courts.

Equity, as Mr. Chute observes, is in fact merely "a portion of law accidentally severed from the Common Law." One of the most serious objections attending this severance of jurisdiction, is the risk which plaintiffs incur of resorting to the wrong tribunal, and of being told, after the expenditure of much time and money, that redress must be sought elsewhere. It is true that miscarriages of justice on this ground have not been of such frequent occurrence as might be supposed, but still they have occurred; and Mr. Chute notices a recent case where Vice-Chancellor Stuart held that the Court of Chancery had jurisdiction, and made a decree in favour of the plaintiff. On appeal, however, the decree was reversed, and the plaintiff was sent to a Court of Law to establish his title.

By the Judicature Act, 1873, the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, including the Courts of Admiralty and Probate and Divorce, and some other Courts of less importance, are to be consolidated and to constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature. This Court is to consist of two divisions, viz., Her Majesty's High Court of Justice and Her Majesty's Court of Appeal. The former is to be a Court of Equity as well as of Law, and to it is to be transferred the whole of the jurisdiction now exercised by the existing Courts just named. The Court is to consist of five divisions, viz., the Chancery division, the Queen's Bench division, the Common Pleas division, the Exchequer division, and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division.

Speaking generally, the first Judges of each division will be the existing Judges of the Court from which the division is named. Each division is to dispense both Law and Equity; but provision is made that, for some time, at least, the business of each division shall be of pretty much the same character as that of the Court from which such division is named. No plaintiff, however, who may bring his action in the wrong division will on that account be sent empty away, but he will have his action transferred to the proper division.

Her Majesty's Court of Appeal is to hear appeals from the High Court of Justice. But the appellate jurisdiction of the House of

Lords, abolished by the Act of 1873, has by the Act of last session been revived till the 1st of November, 1876; and by the same Act the operation of the sections of the Act of 1873, giving power to transfer to the Court of Appeal the appellate jurisdiction, not already dealt with, of the Privy Council, has been postponed to the same date. It appears to us that the recent legislation, so far as regards the Courts of Appeal, cannot be said to be of a satisfactory character.

The Acts substitute one mode of procedure for those now existing, and that will more resemble the existing equity practice than the practice at law. All evidence, however, is to be given *vivâ voce* in open court, except in certain special matters, and except where the parties agree upon another mode of giving it.

Mr. Chute's book is founded upon lectures delivered by him to the students at the Law Institution. The object of it is to point out concisely the principles on which the doctrines of Equity depend, and to show the relation of Equity to the Common Law; and the work is a useful one for the class of persons to whom the lectures were delivered. The other works at the head of this notice give the Acts, orders, forms, &c., in a convenient shape, together with notes and indexes which will doubtless be found useful by legal practitioners. Mr. Rogers in his Preface, and in addition to a table of contents, also gives, very unnecessarily, it seems to us, a short account of the contents of each chapter of his work.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.

The Life and Times of the Prince Charles Stuart, Count of Albany, commonly called the Young Pretender. From the State Papers and other Sources. By Alex. Charles Ewald, F.S.A. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE old and fascinating subject of "the Stuart" finds in these volumes a new interpreter. If he has not added much to the knowledge which previously existed, he has contributed some fresh details to the general fund, which will be of use to the teller of that moving story who may collect the yet ungathered materials for the final biography of a man who has been misrepresented in various ways by sympathizers as well as adversaries. Mr. Ewald states how this present book came to be written. In his official work at the Record Office he calendared the papers of the reigns of the first two Georges, and he found these of especial interest when he came to the period of '45, as also to what led to and what followed that critical year. The main figure in the incidents of war and rebellion naturally attracted Mr. Ewald's attention. He says, "To my surprise I found that nothing worthy to be called a biography of Prince Charles had been written. Works calling themselves 'Lives of the Young Pretender' were endless." This is rather a sweeping assertion, but as these works are described as being "endless," it is only due to Mr. Ewald to suppose that he has not had leisure to study the whole of an endless series. He further tells us that "It is because our national documents have never yet been consulted, that no full life of the Young Pretender has appeared." Put this is a strange statement in face of the facts which Mr. Ewald

also chronicles—that from the Stuart Papers at Windsor Lord Stanhope took all that related to the Chevalier de St. George, and that from the State Papers in the Public Record Office the same noble author edited, in 1845, from the despatches of our Envoy in Tuscany to the Government at home, his narrative, for the Roxburgh Club, called 'The Decline of the Last Stuarts.' Still, Mr. Ewald is to be credited with some additions gleaned from other sources as well as from the Record Office. "Stuart and State Papers together," says Mr. Ewald, "connect, I fear, as much as they can be connected, the various links in the chain of this Prince's biography." We confess to entertaining no such fear, but believe that much remains to be told when the full harvest is garnered as well as the gleanings gathered in. Meanwhile, Mr. Ewald has collected materials from widely-scattered sources, among them from printed books, of which he gives a list. Some of these are, indeed, very imperfect lives of Charles Edward, and serve to partly justify the assertion, as far as the works in question are concerned, that "nothing worthy to be called a biography of Prince Charles had been written."

In the present work it is made clear that from the time Charles Edward was born in Rome, in 1720, the Curia took possession of him, as of an instrument wherewith to annoy, and, if possible, to destroy, Protestant England. Among the illustrious personages who stood round the couch of his mother, the Princess Clementine Sobieski, to welcome his first cry, were "Eminences," of whom some are thus described, "Gualtieri as Protector of England, Sacripanti as Protector of Scotland, Imperiali as Protector of Ireland." St. Angelo fired salvoes of artillery, and the Pope, who had been offering up special prayers before the altar of St. Thomas for the preservation of the "Queen," as Rome styled the young wife of the old Chevalier, "and had provided consecrated baby-linen, to the value of six thousand scudi, attended at the palace himself to bestow his blessing." Many other enemies of England were there. Ultra-Jacobites professed to see a new star in the heavens, and to hear awful storms sweeping over Germany, while medals in silver and bronze were struck in Rome to commemorate the event, "bearing on one side the busts of James and Clementine, and on the reverse a mother and child, with the motto of *Spes Britannica*,"—a motto which, if faithfully rendered by Mr. Ewald, would show that the Roman language had fallen into as much decay as other things in the eternal city.

The Chevalier, or James the Third, as he was called by those who loved him, talked to Englishmen of the propriety of keeping priests to their professional duties in a state which only tolerated them, but he was of other opinions when with the priests. He offended his Roman Catholic friends by maintaining Protestants about his son, and he offended the Protestants by listening less to them than to the Catholics whom he consulted. Their advice was often wild enough. This was especially the case when they advised him to send the baby into Scotland to keep Jacobitism warm. It was objected to this that hostile and heretic hands might be laid on him. "Equal to the occasion," says Mr. Ewald, "his (James's) confessors proposed that Charles

should be kept secretly in a convent at Rome, his education being strictly supervised by the priests, whilst another child should be sent into Scotland to personate the Prince and test the devotion of his future subjects." These sapient friends were of opinion that when there had grown up such unanimity for the Stuarts in Scotland as to make insurrection sure of success, the "time would have arrived to send over the real child and expose the imposture, and not before." People who could give such advice would really have been capable of bringing in a new-born Prince of Wales in a warming-pan. One objection to this scheme was that, if the true Prince was sent, the influences of Calvinism might wrest him from the true Church. As for the baby who might personate him, nobody seems to have cared whether he caught Calvinism or not. Meanwhile, the *quasi*-royal household in Rome was an unhappy one. Soon after the second son, Henry, afterwards Cardinal York, was born in 1725, came the first break-up. James could not balance matters by keeping a Protestant mistress (Mrs. Hay, Countess of Inverness) as well as possessing a Roman Catholic wife, and the latter would not endure that gross insult and other outrages resulting therefrom. There was much scandal, a separation, a reconciliation was patched up, and at last they finally parted. The whole matter was disgraceful to James and his impudent mistress.

In the mean time, the boy who was a "personage," and his younger brother, who was only a person, grew up under strict Romanist instruction. The public attention was chiefly directed to Charles Edward. He was, probably, not such a wonder as his friends made out, nor quite so simple and hopeless as the enemies of his family painted him. He learned to speak two or three languages, but we have more than doubts of his being on intimate, or on any, terms with Hebrew. He played his part of king-expectant with grace and tact, particularly towards English men and ladies. These could visit him and kiss his hand, without offence; when it was treason to pay the homage of civility to his father. He was brave, too, though always more of a soldier than a general; and he behaved gallantly in the trenches at Gaeta, when he was about the same age as the Black Prince was, on his first appearance in arms, at Crecy. This courageous bearing gave warrant of what the Prince would be capable when the hour came. Year after year there was intrigue after intrigue to bring that hour on. Whatever opinion we may have of the sincerity of his friends in England, they will always be exposed to the odium justifiably attaching to men who invite foreign powers to invade their native country,—for which they cared much less than for their party or for the sentiment which formed the mere spirit of party. England was kept in agitation for years; invasions were now threatening, next imminent, anon deferred. Here Mr. Ewald's narrative is tedious enough, common-place, and familiar. It is a relief to the reader to find the young Chevalier at length deciding for himself, and, with noble enthusiasm, flinging himself into the expedition known as "the '45." It was one of those martial struggles which was not won, as battles generally are, by the commander who commits the fewer blunders. These were innumerable on the victorious side, but they

were neutralized by the jealousies and divisions on the other.

From the first, there was no real heart in the affair, except in him who came, as he hoped, to win a crown for that father who, thirty years before, had landed in Scotland, and at the end of a few weeks had slipped out of it. Mr. Ewald does not add much that is novel or important to the oft-told tale, and we must wait for novelty and for important intelligence till Scottish families give up letters which have been long treasured up, but some few of which have seen the light, and, we may add, have stimulated the public appetite for more. Yet, as it is, the story is of never-dying interest. It embraces but a short period, from August, 1745, to April, 1746. It is marked by brief fights, varying, in length, from minutes to an hour or so. The whole has been too lightly called by Whigs, a march to Derby; though it looked, at one time, very like a march to London. Yet dissensions, from the very outset, made success impossible. In spite of them, the heroic bands swept their way clean from foes into the heart of England; and then turned back, in heated adverse tempers as they went, but recovering brotherhood of sentiment as they wheeled round and stood at bay, only to strike and be weakened by fresh loss of blood. It was fatal to the Jacobite cause that the feeling of fraternity was not revived at Culloden, where the battle was lost through the sulky pride of the Macdonalds.

To the Duke who led the victorious troops, it seems to be agreed that nothing like fair treatment shall be awarded. We believe, however, that a good time is coming for him, and that "Sweet William" will be, if not altogether rehabilitated, at least proved to have been misrepresented. He was not an angel of light, undoubtedly, nor was he the "butcher" which Jacobite fury described him. There were some manly traits in his character, though these have been questioned by political adversaries. When he was a boy, the Tories laughed at his riding in Major Faubert's "Academie for Equitation," and when he was a man, Prince George (afterwards George the Third) was said to fear being alone with his uncle of Cumberland, and the Jacobites protested that the Duke was as capable of murdering a nephew as ever Richard of Gloucester was!

With Culloden the interest in this book and its hero does not cease; it rather begins. Yet all that is heroic in the story ends there. During the fourteen months, indeed, which Charles Edward passed in much misery and peril, before he sailed in despair from that Moidart, where he had landed so full of hope and confidence, he has the sympathy of those who peruse the details. The rags of dignity clung to him, and the finer part of his nature never wholly died out; but the hero disappears in the punch-bowl and the whiskey-bottle, to which he and some of his followers were so addicted, that on one occasion they had a drinking bout, with probably little food, which lasted three days and three nights! The fidelity with which the secret of his whereabouts was kept reflects honour on those who had that secret in their keeping. The faithfulness of trust, however, was not so universal as is generally believed. Information was sometimes given to those who were in search of the fugitive Prince, but it was not, at least not always,

credited by the authorities, and they did not act upon it; unless, perhaps, on those occasions when they came upon the fugitive's lair so directly that it must have been from information supplied to them. It is certain that in one or two places where he sought rest and refuge for a night, the people begged him to be gone lest the vengeance of the Whigs should fall upon them. Such faint-hearted people were perhaps capable of intimating to the pursuers the direction the unfortunate Prince had taken, but there is no cause to suspect any of them of further degrading themselves by receiving money for such service. This portion of Mr. Ewald's work is, with slight exception, somewhat of a compilation, to which Mr. Jesse is made to contribute liberally, but the compiler honourably names the authority on which he relies, on this and on every other occasion.

The next division of the Prince's life includes the period from his landing in France, where he was so cordially received by the King, Louis the Fifteenth, till he was turned out of it with as much ignominy as if he had been an ordinary malefactor. No doubt, the Prince was a political intriguer, and his residence in the dominions of the Most Christian King troubled England. Besides, his life in Paris was not an exemplary one. The home he kept with Miss Walkenshaw and their daughter was not so decent as it might have been, and if the authorities are to be trusted, the young Chevalier and the lady were not content to quarrel and get drunk together within the closed doors of their own household. We hear of them at a low restaurant, quarrelling at table, the Chevalier calling the lady a hussey, and the lady retorting that the Chevalier was no gentleman. And yet there was a time, in the critical moment of the Prince's affairs in Scotland, when his love for Miss Walkenshaw seemed more than a passionate sentiment; and, subsequently, when snatching in his wanderings a moment's rest, and struggling for the whiskey-bottle, he drank "to the black eyes," he was not thinking of a Bourbon princess, as Mr. Ewald supposes, but of the dark-eyed Walkenshaw, at whom, when she had outlived his liking, he could fling the insulting words, "Madame, vous êtes une coquine." Perhaps, the most spirited part of the book is the account of the Prince's sojourn in France, and especially in Paris. Should Mr. Ewald's work be likely to reach another edition, we recommend him to read the contemporary account, in *Barbier's Journal*, of the Prince's forcible arrest and violent expulsion from Paris.

The stories or legends of the Chevalier's secret visits to London remain just where they were, neither more sure nor less doubtful than before. His own scribbles on the backs of cards we do not receive with the alacrity of confidence; and other testimony is most conflicting. Nevertheless, there is likelihood in some of the details, however strange they may seem. We will only observe that while he is said, on the one hand, to have been in London in 1750 and 1753, he is reported to have been in the metropolis in 1754, and then making the remark that he was desirous of seeing the capital where he had once hoped to reign. That he was present *incognito* at George the Third's coronation, is as unlikely, yet as well supported by evidence, as the

other visits. During one of these sojourns, it is reported (he even has himself confessed, we believe) that he renounced his religion, and took up Protestantism, at the New Church in the Strand. The one side lost, and the other gained, nothing by this transaction, if it ever took place. We are strongly possessed by an impression that the report arose from this circumstance, namely, that the son of a then recently deceased Baronet abandoned Roman Catholicism at St. Martin's Church, in order that he might inherit certain property which, in those days, could not be legally held by "Papists." However this may be, Charles Edward became orthodox enough after he again returned to Rome, in 1766, on his father's death, when he and his brother Henry, Cardinal York, confidently expected that the Pope would acknowledge Charles Edward as King of England, and were much disgusted to find that his Holiness peremptorily refused. It is further to be remarked that, according to Lord Elcho's MS. journal, his rather trimming Lordship observed to one of the Cardinals that the conversion of the younger Pretender took place at Basle in 1760, "as the Cardinal very well knew." His Eminence, however, answered that such a thing was reported, but he seemed to make light of it. Mr. Ewald does not appear to be aware that when the Pope allowed Charles Edward to be brought to him in 1766, his Holiness treated the unlucky Prince with much more than the indifference recorded in the second volume of this work. The Pontiff was brutally rude, by gesture and expression, to the disinherited fugitive needing an asylum in Rome. When the Government there refused to receive the Princess of Stolberg Geder with royal honours, the ill-assorted couple withdrew to Florence. This last chapter of the history was long drawn out. It lasted till 1788, and from beginning to end it is a record of pitiable degradation. Drunk in public, drunk, jealous, and abusive in private, we cannot wonder that his humiliated wife was won by the so-called friendship of Alfieri. The illegitimate daughter, of whom the Prince had taken no notice for twenty years, was welcomed by him as the head of his household, and the "Duchess of Albany," as her father styled her, soothed the pains, created the few pleasures, and calmed the fierce, brief pangs of remorse in that miserable life. It ended in 1788; it should have closed at Culloden.

Mr. Ewald gives additional interest to the story of the last years of Charles Edward, by quoting documents in the State Paper Office, and the official statements made by Mann, our minister in Florence, but we fancy that the private letters of Sir Horace would be found rich in details not to be met with in Mr. Ewald's (nevertheless) entertaining volumes.

Records of the Past. Vols. IV., V. (Bagster & Sons.)

Two more volumes of this series have just appeared, not inferior in merit to those which have preceded them, and, exhibiting the same excellence of printing, clearness of translation, and scholarlike treatment of the subjects they embrace. This series, indeed, represents a new idea—that of, we will not say the popularizing the difficult matters of which they

treat, but rather, of the placing before the reading public, in a form pleasant to the eye, and comfortable in shape and size, many curious documents, which, from the nature of the case, could hitherto be known only to a few students. Such documents it has, hitherto, been too much the fashion to lock up in the *Transactions* of learned Societies, where they were scarcely more accessible to the world at large than if they had still remained in the original obscurity of their untranslated texts. We do not, therefore, complain that most of the papers here brought to our notice have been translated elsewhere, and made so far partially known, and this, too, in some cases more than once; the more so that the new publication has given the opportunity for much careful revision, and, in many instances, for valuable improvements over the earlier versions.

The first of the new volumes (vol. IV.) is devoted entirely to matters Egyptian, and, if less readable than vol. V., this is due in great measure to the wearisome lists of titles, divine and human, it pleased the ancient writers of hieroglyphics to place on all their monuments. We weary over the perpetual "Horus-Sun," "strong bull," "loved" of this or that goddess, "adorer" of this or that god, and so on, page after page; but this was the style of the writers, and the translators for 'Records of the Past' are not to be blamed, even if they repeat this sort of stuff *ad nauseam*. They are, no doubt, copying literally what they find; but how tedious must have been the religious or imperial system that demanded such a style of invocation or address! Still there are among the translations now offered to us, several curious incidental notices which, in some degree, make amends for the general dreariness of these Egyptian writings. Thus, the "Treaty of Peace between Rameses II. and the Hittites," translated by Mr. C. W. Goodwin, is a very interesting document, and especially that portion of it to which he justly draws attention, enjoining the protection of the lives of prisoners, affording as this does, an evidence of the humane state of international law prevalent at that remote period among the Egyptians and neighbouring nations, and of the strictness with which the solemn pledges of the contracting parties for the ratification of treaties and the fulfilment of their engagements were construed. Dr. Birch's translation, too, of the Rosetta Stone is well done, while the "Hymn to the Nile," translated by Mr. Cook, has its value for the proof it gives of a remembrance among the people—at the period of the Nineteenth Dynasty—of a time when idolatry had not come into fashion. "He" (the creator of all good things), says the hymn, "is not graven in marble, as an image bearing the double crown. He is not beheld . . . His abode is not known: No shrine is found with painted figures. There is no building that can contain him." On the other hand, there are some passages in the "Tale of Setna," which might, we think, as well have been omitted.

When we turn to the second volume, the materials laid before us are thoroughly worthy of perusal, and of the highest importance for the remote histories of the people of South-Western Asia. To Mr. George Smith we are indebted for the most valuable and the newest part of these remarkable annals. The volume opens with an account of the "infancy of Sargina I.,"

a monarch who reigned in South Babylonia some fifteen centuries, at least, before the Christian era. The narrative is very curious, from the resemblance it bears to the early history of Moses in the Bible, and also to that of Romulus, Dionysus, &c. "She" (my mother), says the legend, "placed me in an ark of bulrushes; with bitumen my door she closed up; she threw me into the river, which did not enter into the ark to me: the river carried me," &c. Then, we have a notice of the rescue of the infant by a certain water-carrier, and of the growth of the child among some foresters, of whom he afterwards becomes the king. The same story is repeated, in nearly the same words, on another inscription of the same monarch, also translated by Mr. Smith. Then we have from the pen of Sir Henry Rawlinson, a complete translation of the famous Cylinder of Tiglath pileser, which is well known to students of Assyrian literature, as the one selected, some years ago, for the independent translations of Sir H. Rawlinson, Dr. Hincks, Oppert, and Mr. Talbot. The result of the labours of these scholars, in 1857, was justly considered a complete reply to the late Sir Cornwall Lewis and other cavillers, who had done all they could by ungenerous criticism to crush the first efforts of Assyrian interpretation. This inscription, we need not say, in its new form, shows how much has been accomplished by steady perseverance during the last eighteen years. Mr. Sayce, who is better known for his attempts to decipher the most difficult of all the Cuneiform writings, the so-called Akkad inscriptions, has shown how completely he has mastered the more ordinary Assyrian, in a full and admirable translation of that on the Black Obelisk from Nimrud, now known as that of Shalmaneser the Second, which was the first Assyrian inscription made public by Sir Henry Rawlinson so long ago as 1850. Since then it has been naturally much studied by other scholars, such as Oppert and Menant. Mr. Sayce's version will, however, we believe, be deemed the most satisfactory. One valuable correction he makes in the epigraphs with the lists of tribute at the end, to the effect that "Muzri" does not mean "Egypt," as was the first idea, but a place in Armenia, which is much more probable when we consider the nature of the tribute brought from it. It is a remarkable fact, as showing the truth of these Assyrian records, that, in one place in this inscription, Shalmaneser speaks of having visited the head-waters of the Tigris, and of having there set up a monument commemorating his visit. This monument has been recently found by Mr. Consul Taylor, and in the place thus described.

Mr. Smith gives further, in about sixty pages, the continuation (from vol. III. of the Series) of his 'Early History of Babylonia,' and a very remarkable story it is, when we consider the remote antiquity of most of the tablets from which it is taken, and the fragmentary state in which too many of them have come down to us. Among these we have, for the first time, a notice of the founding of the great city of Babylon ("Babil," the Gate of God) by a very early monarch, named Hammurabi, the previous seat of government having been in the lower country, more near to the Persian Gulf: and also the erection of the tower of Hymer, which still exists, and has been described by Ker Porter.

To the Rev. J. M. Rodwell we owe a careful

translation of the great inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, which is preserved in the library at the India Office, the first, we believe, that has been given in full, though some parts of it were published by M. Oppert several years ago; and to Mr. Fox Talbot, a translation from the four Cylinders of Nabonidus, procured by Mr. Taylor at Mugheir (the "Ur of the Chaldees"), and perhaps the most perfectly preserved monuments of their class now in the British Museum. The legend on them, partially translated at the time by Sir H. C. Rawlinson, was considered by him and by most other scholars of special importance, from the mention of the name of Belshazzar (strictly Bel-sar-ussur) as the eldest son of the king who was overthrown by Cyrus. This Mr. Talbot now denies, but for reasons that do not seem to us of much weight. There is no dispute about the name—this all Assyrian scholars admit—but is the Belshazzar here called by Nabonidus himself his eldest son, the Belshazzar who was slain on the night of the capture of Babylon? Mr. Talbot thinks not, partly because Bel-sar-ussur is not an uncommon name on the Cuneiform Inscriptions, and partly because Daniel calls him the "son of Nebuchadnezzar." On the other hand, if, as is generally admitted, Nabonidus advanced from Babylon to meet Cyrus, was defeated and shut up in the neighbouring city of Borsippa, the defence of Babylon would naturally fall to the next in command, who is not named in secular history, but in the Bible is called Belshazzar. We think the coincidence of the two names too remarkable to be accidental; moreover, names are rarely, if ever, mentioned on the monuments together with that of the reigning monarch unless it be that of a co-regent. We are quite content, in reply, generally, to Mr. Talbot's objection, to rely on M. Oppert's letter to Olshausen (*Zeitschr. d. Deutsch. Morg. Alterth.*, vol. III., p. 598, Jan., 1854) and Dr. Hincks's paper in the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, vol. XIV., p. 412. Moreover, the common view is incidentally confirmed against Mr. Talbot by the further fact that the impostor who proclaimed himself the son of Nabonidus against Darius, the son of Hystaspes, did not take the name of Nabonidus's eldest son, Belshazzar, but that of his younger, Nabukhadrussar (Behistan Inscr., Tablet I.), obviously because it was well enough known that the eldest son, or Belshazzar, had perished in Babylon.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Lady Louise. By K. I. Clarges. 3 vols. (Samuel Tinsley.)

Spiders and Flies. By Mrs. Hartley. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

A Scotch Wooing. By J. C. Ayrton. 2 vols. (H. S. King & Co.)

The Second Wife. From the German of E. Marlitt. By Annie Wood. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

THE reader of 'Lady Louise' will agree with the obvious opinion of the author, that the heroine's title is her chief qualification for her post. She also possesses the romantic quality of falling in love at first sight with a private soldier, whom by an equally romantic intuition she perceives to be a gentleman in disguise. To her loyal adorer, Lord Frederick Beauchamp, she is not only cold, but brutal; and although she consents to marry him, with-

out entertaining a spark of affection for him, she has not even the decency to wish him a cordial farewell when he leaves her for the Crimean War on the evening of his marriage-day. But though Louise is unamiable, it must be acknowledged that Lord Frederick is a weakling. His submission and self-surrender are merely ridiculous; and, though conventionally brave, he exhibits himself morally in a very mean aspect throughout his dismal courtship. He is more at home on the battlefield; and the military part of the story, though the author wisely refrains from details, is the best written portion of the book. Arthur Ebrington is a repulsive scoundrel, and the seduction and death of the harmless Quakeress more painful than artistic. On the whole, there is little power in the tale, though it does not fall much below the average of its kind.

There is nothing remarkable in Mrs. Hartley's new book, except the grotesque horror of the leading incident. Miss Doveton, a heroine after Miss Braddon's earlier manner, is poor, and dependent upon the life of a rich invalid aunt. She has a great gift of fascinating the obtuser sex, and employs it to seduce a certain doctor to abet her in her ingenious plan for making friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. During the last illness of Miss Barlow, the confederates manage to construct a model in wax, bearing a close resemblance to that ill-used lady; and on her death the effigy is tended with much care by the affectionate niece, while the doctor is despatched to Ireland with the real figure for interment. An untoward accident, which separates Dr. Sanderson from his luggage, and causes his disappearance under circumstances which lead to the conclusion that he is drowned, disconcerts Miss Doveton's schemes by depriving her of her coadjutor before the plot is happily played out. Suspensions are aroused, and the lady's position becomes so intolerable, that she seeks relief in flight, thus failing of the pecuniary object which had been the motive of her unusual conduct. A counterplot is provided in the love story of Capt. Wyndham and an agreeable but fatuous little *ingénue*, who are two of the flies who just escape from the web of this audacious spider. There is also a moral insect in the shape of a Ritualistic clergyman, whose harmless webs are much admired by his historian. The style is easy, and tolerably free from faults, though on one occasion we observe that, regardless of grammar, some one cries out "That's him!" "Hilda and I" was a better book.

There is a good deal of merit in Miss Ayrton's little story. Arundel Fielding has a character which grows upon us as the tale proceeds. At first we see her under the unfavourable influence of a sudden change from English country life, gentle in its traditions, easy-going, uncommercial, to life in a Scotch manufacturing town, among Scotch *bourgeoisie*, where she finds sweetness and light lying at a considerable distance from the surface, and everything, except the hospitality of the natives, jarring and dissonant from the impressions and axioms of her childhood. "Touch not the cat, but a glove" is the motto which at first sight seems appropriate for the guidance of all intercourse at Lairg. Not till some stirring experiences have touched her does she learn to value the strong feeling which under-

lies the exterior angularity of such rough-hewn specimens as her uncle Carmichael, and the disputatious earnestness of her uncompromising but devoted lover. When she does recognize the honesty of their attachment, her own high and truthful nature finds the discovery very satisfactory. In the revulsion of feeling which follows, it is natural to her womanly ardour to condone even grave faults, such as the frantic and unpardonable jealousy of Stewart, which so nearly wrecks their mutual happiness. This is essentially a novel of character, and both national and individual traits are brought into relief with sufficient skill to make the book worth reading.

In a novel by the authoress of 'Countess Gisela,' a reader expects to find some attractive descriptions. 'The Second Wife' is a story of which the scenery is too good for the leading characters, a proud baron, a passionate duchess, a wicked priest, and an old man almost as bad as the priest. The heroine, Liane (or Juliane), is one of "the Trachenbergs," a family noted "since the Crusades" for pride and red hair. Of Liane's "golden-red" tresses the authoress writes again and again in terms of adoration, though she detests idolatry when a priest is guilty of the sin. Raoul, the hero, a proud young baron, was once, as he believed, truly beloved by a woman; but she jilted him in order to make herself a duchess. After some years, the duchess, left a widow, would win back the heart of Raoul, who is a widower; but to punish her he marries his cousin Liane, who is poor but well-educated. Soon after the wedding he coolly describes his wife as "a Maypole with red hair." On neither side has there been a particle of affectation or deceit in their marriage. They call each other "comrades." He gives her for pin-money 450*l.* a year, and she undertakes to educate her step-son, an unruly little boy, called Leo. Then the baron talks of leaving at his residence, Schönwerth, both wife and child, while he goes alone to enjoy travelling in the East; but the execution of this plan is delayed. Meanwhile the duchess still hopes to win Raoul, and has no dread of a rival who is prosaic and has red hair. The fact that the rival is a wife has no weight with the duchess, who is, nevertheless, a religious woman in her way. In one of her visits to Schönwerth, she, with consummate bad taste, introduces controversial theology "at the coffee-table," and the insulted wife retorts by talking Pantheism and sheer nonsense. The wicked court-chaplain is present, but he refuses to take any part in the odious discussion, which, of course, ends in bad temper. This is only a trifle compared with the general annoyance to which the wife is made subject, chiefly by Raoul's uncle, an old man "with fingers cramped and bent at the tips, as if they never could clutch enough." He reads Liane's private letters, reminds her of her original poverty, accuses her of "theft," and generally "acts like a cat tormenting a mouse." Raoul, we are told, has a noble spirit, but for a long time he does not defend his wife, who has the life of a too patient Grisildis. Still more unpleasant scenes follow. The authoress assures us that, while officiating as priest at Raoul's second marriage, the chaplain fell in love with the bride. Nothing can be darker, coarser, or more stupid than the conduct of "the priest," whose accomplice in crime is that detestable old man, the uncle. Their

crime, of which forgery is one part, is detected by Liane, and this event leads to some improvement in the relations that have existed between the proud baron and his wife. Near the close of the third volume they, for the first time, fall in love with each other, and so the story ends just where many others begin. It would be useless to add a word on the bad taste of mixing religious controversy with wilful fiction. Many German readers seem to like it, and much good may it do them.

INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

Report for the Year 1872-73 on the Archaeological Survey of India. By General Cunningham, C.S.I. (Calcutta, Government Printing Office.)

THIS is the fifth volume of General Cunningham's published Reports. The intrinsic value of these Reports is so well known to archæologists that it is unnecessary for us to say a word on that point. As an Oriental scholar, and especially as a numismatist, General Cunningham stands in the front rank of men of science; and we have heard with pleasure that his services will shortly be rewarded with the knighthood of the Star of India, which he has more than deserved. But we must, in the case of his present Report, reiterate a complaint we have often to make concerning the works of men of undoubted learning. Their erudition is apparent, but their incapacity for displaying fitly that erudition is equally obvious. Their books, in a word, are terribly "dry." Some of these writers are diffuse, but this is rarely the case; it is their crabbed terseness of diction—their utter disregard of *how* a fact is expressed if only it is expressed—which is most frequently tantalizing. There are five hundred men to whom the name Mezzofanti is familiar for one who ever heard of Conon von der Gabelentz. Few except Sanskritists know of the vast erudition of Goldstücker, whilst Prof. Max Müller has his readers in every popular library.

Most persons will declare that archæology is by nature rather a "dry" science; certainly most men think it so, and avoid it. There is, therefore, all the more reason for a writer on archæological subjects trying to write in as lively and "taking" a manner as possible,—not, of course, flippantly, but pleasantly. General Cunningham has, in the Report before us, scarcely done this. Every page he prints is full of facts. Many of these are facts of value, and have been acquired after long and laborious research; but most of them are simply jotted down in a few words—so few that while curiosity is sharpened, it is by no means satisfied. It is, of course, true that the Archaeological Survey of Hindustan is conducted for the purpose of adding to our knowledge of ancient India, and not as a means for enabling the surveyor to write a pretty book; but, nevertheless, we do think that General Cunningham would write a little more freely, fully, and vivaciously, if he did not seem to be bound down by the notion that a work cannot at once be learned and attractive. Mr. Burgess, who has surveyed the Rock Temples of Western India, has, in his first volume, given us a book which its illustrations, at least, in a measure render it popular. General Cunningham's Report looks meagre and mean

beside it; and yet it is ten-fold more profound in its inductions and comparisons, and contains a ten-fold more novel and interesting array of archaeological facts. This, of course, is the main point. We only complain that a book so exceedingly valuable is not rendered more attractive to the general reader.

In the cold season of 1872-73 General Cunningham passed through the most romantic parts of the Punjab. The most noteworthy results of his tour, he tells us, "are the acquisition of a new copy of the rock inscriptions of Asoka at Shāhbāz-garhi, and of an extensive and very valuable collection of Buddhist sculptures of the Indo-Scythian period." He alludes to the smaller collection of similar sculptures in the possession of Dr. Leitner, and distinctly gives it as his opinion that they show clear traces of Grecian art. It must now be generally admitted that Dr. Leitner's claims have much weight,—not that this has been seriously disputed, but only the extent and magnitude of them, which has even yet to be accurately determined. It is one thing to say that a species of sculpture shows traces of Greek art, and another and a different thing to say that such and such a single specimen of sculpture shows in itself traces of that art. General Cunningham gives us, for instance, careful engravings of certain pillars which are undoubtedly of the Indo-Corinthian style of architecture. At a glance one can see the Greek character of their splendid acanthus capitals. But when, after pointing to them, our author proceeds to say,—“But if the architecture be Hellenic, it is only natural we should look for some traces, at least, of the same influence in the sculptures which stood beside these Corinthian pillars,”—a doubt may suggest itself to the cautious reader. In one case we have absolute certainty—the pillars; in the other case, we have only a probability—the statues. The pillars are before us; the statues are absent. General Cunningham expresses himself very guardedly, and we may as guardedly admit the probability. However, here we have the capitals of pillars before our very eyes, and these pillars are clearly and unmistakably Corinthian. Why do we not have also presented to us statues which are as clearly and unmistakably Grecian? Here is a question which, in the absence of General Cunningham, Mr. Fergusson may answer. Many of the observations from his pen which it gave us pleasure to print the week before last have anticipated those we desired to make. As to the age of the sculptures and archaeological remains which General Cunningham has discovered, he estimates it as belonging to the period of Indo-Scythian rule “under Kanishka and his immediate successors, or from 40 B.C. to about 100 A.D.” This is a bold estimate, but strictly in keeping with the theories General Cunningham is well known by archaeologists to hold. It is, as he acknowledges, an “early date”; and some critics will be disposed to await the promise contained in General Cunningham's Preface before finally accepting it. He says:—“A selection of the fine and more interesting specimens (of the sculptures) is now being photographed, and I hope ere long to be able to publish a volume illustrative of the architecture and sculpture of the Cabul valley during the rule of the Indo-Scythians.” We

trust that that which we have said in the forefront of this review may be taken to heart by the gallant author, and put into practice, before the publication of the work promised. It will then truly become a signal fruit of the Archaeological Survey of India. We may add that the list of sculptures which General Cunningham modestly styles as a “brief” one, strikes us as peculiarly interesting; and it is to this list—referred to in Mr. James Fergusson's recent letter to us—that general attention amongst the archaeologists of England is already being prominently directed. General Cunningham prefixes this curt but extraordinarily interesting note to it:—

“The following list contains a brief notice of 165 pieces of sculpture and architectural ornament which have been collected chiefly from the ruins of the great religious establishment that once occupied the hill above Jamāl-garhi in the Yusufzai district. Some few of the specimens were obtained at Sahri-Bahlol, others at Kharkai, and at Takht-i-Bahi; but the great mass, or about nine-tenths of the whole, was found at Jamāl-garhi. In the absence of illustrations, I have not thought it worth while to describe the scenes in any detail, but have merely given a concise but clear account of each, which I trust will be sufficient to show the great value of these curious sculptures. I would draw special attention to the great flight of sixteen steps which led up to the Stūpa of Jamāl-garhi, every one of which has the ‘riser’ completely sculptured with different subjects, in which the Buddhist Jātakas appear to prevail. The statues, especially those which I have noticed as royal portraits, seem to me to be more specially interesting and valuable. There are also several very fine statues of kings in the Lahore Museum, of which one has the ends of the royal diadem floating behind the head, just as we see them represented on the coins of the Greek princes, both of Europe and of Asia.”

Every page of the Report before us bristles with such extremely interesting archaeological facts, or inductions, or criticisms, that it is extremely difficult to select. Our readers will know that the great Asoka inscription is engraved on a large mass of trap rock, above the village of Shāhbāz-garhi, on the slope of a hill, about eighty feet up it. Here is a valuable note by our author concerning this historic site:—

“I have been disappointed in not being able to discover any notice of this ancient city by the historians of Alexander the Great. That it was a place of importance at the time of his invasion is proved by its selection as the site of one of Asoka's long inscriptions. I have a suspicion that it may be *Bazaria*, of which the *Fosha* of Sung-Yun, represents the first two syllables very closely, and if the middle syllable of Hwen-Thsang's *Po-lu-sha* might be placed at the end, I think that his name might be accepted as a very fair transcript of *Bazar* or *Bazaria*. Arrian's description of *Bazaria*, as situated upon an eminence and surrounded by a stout wall, agrees so closely with the actual position of Shāhbāz-garhi as well as with the accounts of Sudatta's city given by the Chinese pilgrims that I feel a strong inclination to identify the classical *Bazaria*, or *Bazira*, with the *Fosha* and *Po-lu-sha* of Sung-Yun and Hwen-Thsang. Quintus Curtius adds nothing to the account of Arrian, except that *Bazira* was ‘an opulent town.’”

All General Cunningham's remarks concerning the famous Asoka inscriptions, with which his name will from henceforward be indelibly connected, are of extreme interest. The patient endeavours, iterated and re-iterated, by which he strove to render his work perfect, so as to lay before the scientific world a more

accurate copy than heretofore obtained of this wonderful historic relic, are past praise. But here again, where he is most minute and graphic, our author provokes criticism. We should very much like to know the *raison d'être* for General Cunningham's informing us of an impossibility of an achievement the possibility of which he himself clearly, though indirectly, proves. The Asoka inscriptions are, as we all are aware, engraved in a site somewhat difficult of access. But General Cunningham got well within touching distance of the rock-hewn letters. He “cleared the ground both above and below the rock, and built level terraces in front of both inscriptions”; and even “traced out the letters carefully with ink for the purpose of taking an eye-copy.” And yet, on the same page in which he writes this, he adds (with charming simplicity for one who knows very well the great resources of science):—“As no photographs can be taken of either face of the inscriptions on account of the slope of the hill, an eye-copy . . . is, I believe, the best possible substitute.” We believe, on the contrary, that photographs of the whole of the invaluable Asoka inscriptions can be and will be taken. General Cunningham's careful transcripts are at present the best we have; but the keenest artistic eye cannot compete with the camera in such a matter, and we must have the photograph to supplement and correct in the future General Cunningham's observations.

Here we must pause, repeating that every page in the work is crowded with facts of archaeological value; but before we close, we desire to draw the reader's attention to the plates which conclude the Report. With a few exceptions, they appeal more to the antiquarian than to the general reader with an eye for the artistic. But we should recommend one and all to pay especial attention to the following:—

Plate XXX. The carved and moulded bricks of Shorkot, especially No. 4. This brick is a grotesque imitation of the head of a young elephant, the curved up-turned trunk of which upholds the top. The whole is represented as a dentil of hard, black, vitrified brick.

Plate XXXVII. The coins of Multan. These are curious because of the varied character and rich quaintness of their headaddresses. Concerning the coins he has discovered, General Cunningham says:—“Amongst more than twenty specimens, I have not found any two alike, although the same style prevails with several.” The hair is generally in wavy tresses, with knots tied on the top of the head, or on the left or right side, or on both sides, the different parts being separated and kept in place by jewelled bands or strings of pearls. Some of these intricate arrangements of the hair are magnificent enough to raise the envy, perhaps to excite the despair, of the most fashionable lady of the present day.

Plate XXXIX. Glazed tile mosaics of the Multan. They are lithographed in colours, and the design of that taken from the tomb of Rohn-i-Alam is especially fine.

Plates XLVI., XLVIII., XLIX., and L. are illustrative of ancient Indian architecture, as it is especially to be seen in the capitals of pillars. These, indeed, appear to be most splendid specimens. We doubt if Corinth itself ever possessed a more imposing pillar

XUM

any labour for the subjugation of the Veians. The Alban Lake being at the south had no connexion whatever with the hostile city, which stood on the north of the Tiber. As the words of the Veian were exaggerated and made mysterious, so we may suppose an equal mystery to have been added by the Delphian to his response. He might have said that the cause of the flow of water into the basin or lake was to be found in the hill of Alba, above 3,000 feet high, the drainage of which may readily be supposed to spring up in underground currents; internal commotions frequent at the time having stopped some and opened others, thus altering the course of the water. The Roman might, in stating his case, have said that the banks were very high and hard, and he could not cut them down so far, for the Delphian sees the difficulty and orders a tunnel to be made, so as to drain the water from a very low level; and we may suppose him adding that this fine body of water must not be lost as it would be most valuable for irrigation; it must, therefore, not be allowed to make a bed for itself through which to reach the sea, but it must be dispersed over the land in small streams. Whether Apollo or a sensible Roman engineer first said this who can tell? At any rate, we have the probable words put into this solemn form—"Beware of retaining the Alban water in the lake; permit it not to flow into the sea by its own river; having let it out, irrigate the fields, and dissipate it in rivulets." The words are clear, but the mysterious old Veian has contrived to impart a certain awe along with them, and that has passed through Livy to our day, and assails ordinary men even in their guide-books.

Thinking over the matter without reference to books, I came to the conclusion that the lake was simply a water reservoir like Loch Katrine, but being a high crater there was a great thickness of rock, difficult to penetrate. If the water were intended for useful purposes, there must have been a sluice to regulate its flow, and at any rate the command was clear not to send it down at random. If there had been a sluice it must have been at the lower end of the tunnel, and I quite expected to see the spot where the opening to the surface had been, were I to wade up with a light; so I went to the outlet, but found it closed by a grating above which was seen a second. Looking up in the darkness for some time I saw a glimmer of light, and this was found to come from an opening quite unexpected, as I had supposed that it had long been covered over at the surface and therefore unnoticed. This opening was easily reached from the vineyard above. It was clear that a sluice had existed at this spot, but some preparation was required for entering, so I returned with ropes and tools for the purpose of investigation. There is, or was, a kind of stair, but its place is partly covered with earth, so two friends having joined me, we fixed a rope to the nearest olive tree, and descended with its aid.

We found two tunnels at this spot; one, the upper one, extending only 13 ft. towards the lake, and on the other side filled up so much with earth that the extremity could not be seen. The upper one is directly above the lower, and the original chips of the former are still lying in abundance at the bottom of that portion spoken of as being 13 ft. long. The distance from the bottom of the upper to the top of the lower is 7 ft. 9 in. The upper tunnel had been soon abandoned, evidently because the rock was too soft to allow a firm hold for the framework of the sluice; by going down the distance mentioned a very hard rock had been reached, which was well suited for the purpose. At the spot where the sluice was fixed, or intended to be fixed, the tunnel becomes narrow, the width being only 2 ft. 3 in. On the sides of the shaft are grooves, and on the sides of the grooves nearest to the mouth of the tunnel are shallow round holes on both sides of the tunnel. These grooves were evidently intended for fastening the framing to the gates, and are not such as any penstock or sluice could move in. The holes are also in some way connected with the fastening; too shallow

for bolts, they may have been used to prevent holdfasts from slipping. There are also holes apparently for the ends of struts that supported the frame at the lower side of the shaft. Here there certainly was a sluice, but it is not likely to have been a sliding one, as the pressure when the basin was full would be nearly seven tons to the square foot.

Whilst this simple view of the matter is quite in accordance with lately observed facts and history, it seems also to have been taken by Niebuhr (see 'Roman History,' English 8vo. vol. 2, p. 476). The dreamy notion still found in books, and arising from the mode of speech used in early times, may be seen in its fullness in Cicero 'On Divination,' where we are led to believe that the old Veian was a noble inspired for the purpose, but we must not forget that an original account now lost may have been followed by those living in better known Roman times. Niebuhr says that the tunnel was run up close to the lake, and that a small hole only was afterwards made to the water. I believe this, although I know of no authority for the assertion except the conditions of the problem itself. A hole might have been made large enough to lower the lake, and yet not fill the tunnel to such a height as to prevent the workmen escaping. After this had been in operation some time, and the pressure diminished, the hole might have been increased.

There are a few other points, which may afterwards, be spoken of. JAMES YOUNG, F.R.S.

Literary Gossip.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING's new poem, which we mentioned last August, is nearly ready, and will be published in November. The title of it is 'The Inn Album.'

AN important reform has just been introduced at the India Office, in the shape of a uniform and scientific system of spelling Indian names. Mainly owing to the exertions of Sir Charles Trevelyan, this system, as everybody knows, has long been in use in India.

MR. EDWARD JENKINS, M.P., is writing a Temperance Story, which will in size and form resemble 'Ginx's Baby.' The title of the story will probably be 'The Devil's Chain.'

THE November number of *Blackwood* contains another article upon the state of the French Army, which, it is rumoured, is by Mr. Marshall, the writer of the article in the August number of the same magazine that occasioned no little stir in Paris circles. The statements in this second paper reveal a condition of things that can with difficulty be credited, but they are authenticated by extracts from official documents. The truest friends of France are those who thus point out the shortcomings of her War Office, especially during the Empire.

THE life of John Locke, on which, as we announced in the spring, Mr. H. R. Fox-Bourne has been for some time past engaged, is now completed, and will be published at the beginning of next year by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. Mr. Fox-Bourne has been able to make use of more than a hundred and seventy letters written by Locke, besides about forty written to him, which have never been printed. He has also discovered the original manuscripts of several short treatises written by the philosopher but never published, among them, 'An Essay Concerning Toleration,' penned fourteen years before the first of Locke's famous 'Letters on Toleration,' others illustrating the growth of his opinions on philosophical, theological, and political subjects, and a curious collection of medical

memoirs and notes, showing how extensive were his studies and practice as a physician, and connecting him as a joint-worker with Thomas Sydenham, "the father of English medicine." These and a large quantity of other original materials have been made use of by Mr. Fox-Bourne in his forthcoming work, which thus promises to tell us vastly more than the world has yet known about the public and private life of one of the foremost men that England has to be proud of.

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON writes:—

"One word in association with your notice of the late Mr. John Wade, in your last week's number. Mr. Henry G. Bohn did not originally publish 'Wade's British History Chronologically Arranged.' It was produced for, and published by, Mr. Effingham Wilson. Mr. Bohn bought the remainder of the second edition, and from that time the book bore his imprint. Mr. Effingham Wilson paid Mr. Wade so much per week for years, and supplied the author with all the necessary works to prepare for him this great work of reference."

THE forthcoming publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge include a volume of short papers on old London and its environs, to be entitled 'In and Out of London; or, the Half-Holidays of a Town Clerk.' The book is by the Rev. W. J. Loftie, and is profusely illustrated by sketches and drawings made under his superintendence.

THE second volume of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's 'Life of Lord Shelburne' will be published this season by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

WE regret to announce the death, in his sixty-fourth year, of Prof. Newth, of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, with which institution he had been connected for nearly twenty years. Biblical history, Hebrew, and mathematics were the studies to which, in the College, the deceased gentleman's attention was chiefly directed.

THE Russian Committee of the third Session of the International Congress of Orientalists, which is to be held at St. Petersburg in the beginning of next September, have nominated Prof. Douglas, of the British Museum, as their Corresponding Member for Great Britain and Ireland.

MRS. CRAWSHAY writes to inform us that the paper 'On Domestic Service for Gentlewomen,' read at the meeting of the British Association this year, was not the same one as that contributed by her last year on the same subject to the *Transactions* of the Social Science Association. It was only, we suppose, very similar. Mrs. Crawshay contemplates printing both together, and issuing them for the benefit of those who are interested in her experiment.

WE have mentioned Prof. Seeley's book before, but the following note of Mr. C. J. Clay may serve to draw attention to it again:—

"It may, perhaps, interest your readers at the present time to know that the Baron von Stein, whose vast influence upon the fortunes of both Prussia and Germany is now at length beginning to be duly appreciated, is about to receive the honour of a biography on a scale commensurate with his merits, at the hands of Prof. Seeley. The work may probably be expected in the course of the ensuing year, and will be published by the Cambridge University Press."

AN elaborate History of the German People by various hands is promised. The first part, which reaches to the death of Charlemagne,

has been undertaken by Prof. Felix Dahn; the second part will extend to Rodolph of Hapsburg; the third, which is entrusted to Prof. Wegele, to the Reformation; the fourth will treat of the Reformation and the Thirty Years' War; the fifth will carry the work as far as the death of Frederick the Great; the sixth to the present time.

PROBABLY few of our readers have noticed the curious error which exists in the inscription on Shakespeare's monument in Westminster Abbey. The quotation is from 'The Tempest,' the inscription running, *literatim et verbatim*, thus:—

The cloud cap't Towers,
The Gorgeous Palaces,
The Solemn Temples,
The Great Globe itself,
Yea all which it inherit
Shall Dissolve

And like the baseless Fabrick of a Vision
Leave not a wreck behind.

The proper reading of the latter part of the quotation being:—

And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

MR. A. W. TVER has in the press a book called 'Modern English Pottery and Porcelain: Hints for Collectors.' As "old china" is now pretty well unpurchasable by men of moderate means, the author proposes that people who cannot afford "square marked Worcester" should collect first-class modern china, and he, to help them, gives an account of the present productions of English factories. Foreign pottery and porcelain are not touched upon.

WE believe that there are in Siamese only two works as yet printed which are of interest to European scholars, namely, a Grammar and Dictionary. Both of these are imperfect, and therefore it is all the more satisfactory to learn that a revision of these works is about to be made, and that the King of Siam himself (who has of late shown himself interested in astronomy and other kindred sciences) has commanded the publication of a small cyclopædia, which treats wholly of Siam, its history, geography, literature, and political constitution. Such a work will doubtless prove a useful handbook to those interested in Siam. The Preface will be by the King himself, and one of the most interesting portions of the work, as far as we can at present judge, will doubtless be an Appendix containing a vocabulary of several little known dialects spoken on the eastern frontier of the Siamese territory.

OUR Lisbon Correspondent writes:—

"The collection of books and MSS. on the Azores, belonging to the late Dr. José de Torres, have been sold to a rich proprietor of those islands for about 300*l.*: the collection is said to be unique. It was previously offered to the British Museum. The library of the late Count de Lavradio is announced for sale. It contains the most complete collection in existence of MSS. relating to the ancient Cortes of Portugal, which were purchased at the sale of the books belonging to Sir Charles Stuart. The late Count bequeathed this collection to the National Library of Lisbon, but as the debts are said to be greater than the estate, the will may be set aside. However, it is not likely that the Portuguese Government will allow these MSS. to leave the country, and it will probably be the highest bidder at the forthcoming sale. The Count purchased many books when in London, and I believe a third of the library consists of English works."

ACCORDING to the *Mobacher*, the Egyptian printing-office at Boulak is the first of its kind

introduced in the East by a native ruler. It was founded in 1829-30 by Mehemet Ali. The director of this establishment in 1870-71, Hossaine Bey Hassany, has likewise been entrusted by the Khedive with the direction of the paper mills, which are contiguous to the printing-office. There are 300 *employés* in the two establishments, from which are yearly issued books in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, French, English, &c. From Paris, Persian works are sent to be printed there.

MESSRS. COLLINGRIDGE write to us:—

"Under the heading of 'New Companies Registered during the Past Week,' we find announced '*City Press*. Capital 10,000*l.*, in 5*l.* Shares.' We beg to say that there is only one *City Press* published, and of that we are the originators and proprietors, and we have not at any time contemplated forming a Company in connexion with it."

MESSRS. PRICE & Co. are bringing out a reproduction of a heraldic MS. preserved in the Bodleian, from the pen of William Smith, Rouge Dragon from 1597 to 1618. It is called 'The XII. Worshipfull Companies, or Misteries of London. With the Armes of all them that have bin L. Mayors, for the space almost of 300 yeares, of every Company p'ticularly. Also most part of the Sherifffes and Aldermen. An° 1605.' William Smith, of Oldhaugh, Cheshire, a "paine-full," "well-languaged," and travelled scholar—the author of "King's *Vale Royal*"—is mentioned by Brooke as the first compiler of an alphabetical list of families in England bearing arms; so, it would also seem, he was the first to draw up an authentic collection of the arms of the Lord Mayors, Sherifffs, Aldermen, and London Companies. Upwards of 450 coats of arms, of as many companies and citizens, are here set forth in their true colours. The arms of the companies bear the date of incorporation, with other particulars; and the personal shields are almost invariably accompanied by biographical notices. A sketch of the life of William Smith is prefixed.

PROF. LABOULAYE, of the French Academy, has written an Introduction for the French translation of Mr. Joseph Cooper's work, 'The Lost Continent.'

THE Royal Colonial Institute is about to publish an elaborate review of the Newfoundland Fisheries Question, which has been prepared, under its direction, by Mr. James Whitman, of the Nova Scotia bar.

SCIENCE

The Dawn of Life. By J. W. Dawson, LL.D. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THE beginning of life in the Earth is, as Dr. Dawson says, a theme having attractions for all intelligent persons. To this theme a most interesting book is devoted, its secondary title being, "the history of the oldest known fossil remains, and their relation to geological time, and to the development of the animal kingdom."

Two great groups of rocks which occur lower than any division of the Cambrian or Silurian systems, and which have certainly a united thickness of not less than 30,000 feet, were carefully examined in Canada by the late Sir William Logan, who called them the Upper and Lower Laurentian. These,—the deepest and oldest of all the rock formations known

to the geologist,—form a range of hills lying north of the St. Lawrence valley, which the old French geographers named the Laurentides. The same ancient rocks appear in the Adirondack mountains of New York, and in patches along the American coast from Newfoundland to Maryland. These Laurentian rocks were observed in the west of Scotland, where they attain a great thickness, by Sir Roderick Murchison. The older Gneisses of Norway, Sweden, and the Hebrides, of Bavaria and of Bohemia, belong to the same age; and probably similar rocks, having an equally high antiquity, are to be found in many parts of the old continent. In Canada they are spread over more than 200,000 square miles, of which only about 1,500 square miles have been fully and connectedly examined; and this primitive series, which attain to a great thickness in the north of Europe, constitute the main features of Scandinavian geology. At first these rocks were thought to be destitute of any evidence of organized form, and hence they were termed *Azoic*, but as being the rocks "in which the first bright streaks of the dawn of life make their appearance, they are now more properly known as *Eozoic*."

The steps by which, advancing in the darkness of ignorance, the geologist was led to the discovery of "the dawn of life" in these rocks, may, with advantage, be briefly traced. Sir William Logan observed that granular varieties of the Laurentian rock often contained large crystalline plates of plumbago. Dr. Sterry Hunt, arguing from the occurrence of this mineral carbon, and the conditions under which extensive beds of iron ore were found, writes,—“All these conditions lead us then to conclude the existence of an abundant vegetation during the Laurentian period.” Supporting this view, Dr. Dawson observes,—“It may fairly be assumed that in the present world, and in those geological periods with whose organic remains we are more familiar than those of the Laurentian, there is no other source of unoxidized carbon in rocks than that furnished by organic matter, and that this has obtained its carbon in all cases, in the first instance, from the deoxidation of carbonic acid by living plants. No other source of carbon can, I believe, be imagined in the Laurentian period.”

Thus, the foundations have been laid, by the careful surveys of the Geological Survey of Canada, under the direction of Sir William Logan,—by the chemical analysis of rocks and minerals by Dr. Sterry Hunt,—and by the microscopic examination of sections of a variety of Serpentine by Dr. Dawson and others, for the discovery of *Eozoon*, the most ancient example of animal life preserved in the Earth's rocky crust with which we are acquainted. Sir William Logan exhibited the first specimens of the Laurentian fossils at a meeting of the American Association in 1859, and he brought them to England in 1862. Few were disposed to believe in their organic character at first; but several zealous inquirers, and especially Dr. Carpenter,—who worked out the primary structure of the cell-wall of this creation,—contributed in a most important manner to the perfecting of the investigation begun in Canada, and establishing the fact that *Eozoon Canadense* is the "first bright streak of the dawn of life" on this Earth.

"What is Eozoon?" forms an interesting chapter in Dr. Dawson's book.

"The shortest answer to this question is," he says, "that this ancient fossil is the skeleton of a creature belonging to that simple and humbly organized group of animals which are known by the name of Protozoa. If we take as a familiar example of these the gelatinous and microscopic creature found in stagnant ponds, and known as the Amœba (the alternating animal), it will form a convenient starting point. Viewed under a low power, it appears as a little patch of jelly, irregular in form, and constantly changing its aspect as it moves, by the extension of parts of its body into finger-like processes or pseudo-pods, which serve as extempore limbs. When moving on the surface of a slip of glass under the microscope, it seems, as it were, to flow along rather than creep, and its body appears to be of a semi-fluid consistency. It may be taken as an example of the least complex forms of animal life known to us, and is often spoken of by naturalists as if it were merely a little speck of living and scarcely organized jelly or protoplasm."

This creature, Eozoon, possessed a singular power,—known to belong to many similar animals in our modern seas,—of building about itself a calcareous structure, which was in Eozoic times, as now, deposited as a great thickness of white ooze in the bottom of the ocean, as their short lives became expended. Thus, in the Laurentian rocks, the skeleton of this animal is represented by a white crystalline marble, the cavities of the cells by green Serpentine. Those who are curious to examine the evidences of the earliest organized form in our rocks should visit the Museum of Practical Geology, where Eozoon is beautifully shown in a mass of this Laurentian Serpentine. The discussion of the question of the composite nature of masses of Eozoon, which has been represented to be a "kind of enormous composite animal, stretching from the shores of Labrador to Lake Superior, and thence northward and southward to an unknown distance, and forming masses 1,500 feet in depth," is admirably carried out by Dr. Dawson. Every one will be interested by reading the chapters "What is Eozoon?" and on "The Preservation of Eozoon."

The conclusion arrived at by a cautious study of these simple forms preserved in the Laurentian rock is, that Eozoon was either the first, or nearly the first, of animals; that the skeletons, microscopic though they be, contributed to form the oldest hills of our continents; that they have been sealed up in solid marble; and that they are associated with hard crystalline rocks, contorted in the most fantastic manner.

Dr. Dawson remarks on these "dawn animals,"—"They have witnessed innumerable subsidences and elevations of the continents; and the greatest mountain chains of the earth have been built up from the sea since Eozoon began to exist." When we consider this, "we acquire a most profound impression of the persistence of the lower forms of animal life, and know that mountains may be removed, and continents swept away and replaced, before the least of the humble gelatinous Protozoa can finally perish. Life may be a fleeting thing in the individual, but, as handed down through successive generations of beings, and as a constant animating power in successive organisms, it appears, like its creator, eternal."

We have read this work with interest, we

close it with regret. It is a philosophical guide to a consideration of that mysterious problem, "The Dawn of Life."

SIR CHARLES WHEATSTONE, D.C.L., F.R.S.

THE refined and delicate experimental investigations of Wheatstone place him amongst the foremost of the experimental philosophers of the present century. Davy and Faraday alone are in advance of him in original discovery connected with the subtle forces of nature, but no one excelled him in the ingenuity with which his researches into the operation of these forces were made, or, in the perfection which was always displayed in the construction of his apparatus. Prof. Wheatstone was gifted with mechanical ingenuity of a rare character, and an inventive power which has been seldom equalled, and which he applied with singular facility to the investigation of the laws of motion, upon which depend the recondite phenomena of sound, light, and electricity.

Such a natural philosopher cannot be allowed to pass into the "unfathomable gulf" without a few brief words from us, directing attention to the peculiar and high character of the work he did.

Charles Wheatstone was born in the city of Gloucester, in 1802. He appears to have received his education at a private school, and to have shown at a very early age considerable ingenuity, which was, by circumstances, directed to the mechanism of musical instruments. When he was scarcely of age, Wheatstone commenced business in London, and soon established for himself a name, through the excellence and the peculiarities, of his manufactures.

He did not concentrate his powers on the mere manufacture of the instruments he made; he soon showed considerable capacity for scientific research, and establishing and carrying out a refined mode of inquiry into the laws by which the production of musical sounds were regulated, he discovered and introduced new principles, and in 1823 he attracted the attention of the scientific world, by the publication of a paper in Thomson's 'Annals of Philosophy,' entitled 'New Experiments on Sound.' In 1827, he published his 'Experiments on Audition,' and a description of his Kaleidophone or Phonic Kaleidoscope, a new philosophical toy, for the illustration of several interesting and amusing acoustical and optical phenomena. In this "toy" was displayed that peculiar power of mechanical construction which amounted to genius in Wheatstone. Before 1833 Mr. Wheatstone had published five other elaborate papers connected with the phenomena of sound, and had constructed his speaking machine, of which he published an account in 1837, under the title of 'On the Various Attempts which have been made to imitate Human Speech by Mechanical Means.'

In 1834, Wheatstone had so fully established his name, by the philosophical ingenuity which he had displayed, that he was appointed Professor of Experimental Philosophy, in King's College, London. In the *Philosophical Transactions* of that year appears 'An Account of some Experiments to Measure the Velocity of Electricity, and the Duration of Electric Light,' a memoir which must be regarded as the first attempt to prove that the most subtle of the physical forces might be brought into subjection, and trained for the use of man. In January, 1836, Mr. Wheatstone was received as a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in his lectures at King's College in that year he exhibited experiments on the velocity of electricity, with a circuit of about four miles of copper wire, and proposed to convert his arrangement into an electric telegraph.

There appears to be a time when truths are to be born into the world. Gilbert, and Howard, and Fox, had previously passed electricity through the waters of the Thames, and over some distances on Hampstead Heath and elsewhere, but these experiments proved abortive. It was reserved for Wheatstone, by his refined arrangements at King's

College, to establish the possibility of using that power, which is universally diffused over our globe, to move in obedience to the will of man, and to signalize his thoughts through the earth and the ocean, almost instantaneously over thousands of miles.

We enter but briefly upon the question of the claims of Sir William Fothergill Cooke, who was, in February, 1837, introduced by Faraday and Roget to Wheatstone, soon after which they secured their first patent "for improvements in giving signals and sounding alarms in distant places by means of electric currents transmitted through metallic circuits." There can be no question, but that the application of electricity to practical purpose was mainly due to the energy and the business habits of Mr. Cooke. The man of science, involved in his inquiries into the laws by which a force moved, was not fitted to deal with the means by which the movements of that force were to be utilized for man. Without Mr. W. F. Cooke's management, the first line of electric telegraph, which was constructed on the Blackwall Railway in 1838, would probably never have been laid. But, as Sir Mark Isambard Brunel and Prof. Daniel, in their Report on the rival claims, write, April 27th, 1841, "Prof. Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches had already prepared the public to receive it (electrical telegraphy) as a practical application."

We find that Wheatstone published, in the *Journals* of this country and of France, twelve papers, describing the numerous and varied experiments, by which he was led to improve his arrangements of the electric telegraph instrument. His claims as a discoverer were acknowledged throughout the world. In 1855, he was appointed by the late Emperor Napoleon a Knight of the Legion of Honour, on account of his "application of the electric telegraph," and he was chosen a corresponding member of the French Imperial Institute of France, and an honorary member of the principal academies of science in Europe.

Prof. Wheatstone's researches on the phenomenon of vision must not be forgotten. In 1848 he contributed to the *Philosophical Transactions* a memoir 'On some Remarkable and hitherto Unobserved Phenomena of Binocular Vision,' and at the meeting of the British Association at York, in 1838, he read a paper 'On Binocular Vision, and on the Stereoscope, an Instrument for Illustrating its Phenomena,' and exhibited one form of that ingenious instrument, which has since become the popular accompaniment of photographs upon every drawing-room table. Sir David Brewster simplified and improved the stereoscope, but the principles involved were fully determined by Prof. Wheatstone.

Prof. Wheatstone received the honour of knighthood in 1868, in recognition of his services in the applications of science, and for his scientific discoveries.

Sir Charles Wheatstone was married in 1845, and he leaves several children.

He died, as we have already noted, on Tuesday, October 19th, at the Hôtel du Louvre, at Paris. A funeral service was held over the body at the English Church, in the Rue d'Aguesseau, Lord Lyons and a deputation from the Academy of Sciences being present. MM. Dumas and Treca expressed themselves feelingly on the loss which science had sustained by the death of one who had added so much to the store of truth. The body was sent to England on the night of the 20th.

As the name of Franklin is for ever associated with the bringing of lightning from the clouds of heaven, so will that of Wheatstone be for ever inscribed upon those wires which nearly circle this earth, and unite the most distant nations by the same ethereal spark.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

LIEUTS. CONDER AND KITCHENER have arrived from Palestine in England. The trial of the ring-leaders in the recent attack upon the Survey Expedition at Safed has been held at Safed. The

interests of the Englishmen were watched by Mr. Noel Temple Moore, H.B.M. Consul at Jerusalem. Sentences of imprisonment, varying from two to eighteen months, were passed, Ali Agha Allan, who began the business, receiving a sentence of four months. So far this is tolerably satisfactory. Other claims, rising out of the damage done to the property of the Fund and the expenses due to the outrage, are not yet settled. Mean time, the office work, which would otherwise have been done in Palestine, will be done in London, and the progress of the Survey will only be checked by the time lost in the illness and journey home of the party. Lieut. Conder has brought home with him vast additions to the materials already accumulated for the great work of the Exploration Fund.

The telegram from Suez in the *Times* of Wednesday last contains, among other items of geographical news relating to the Lake Regions of the Nile, the intelligence that Col. Gordon "was in Appudo with the steamer." This is of great importance in regard to the proximate exploration of Baker's Lake, Albert Nyanza, Appudo being a station situated above the long series of rapids and cataracts that impede the navigation of the White Nile beyond Gondokoro, and having, according to accounts previously received, nothing but smooth water between it and the outlet of the river from the lake. Sir Samuel Baker, it will be remembered, failed in getting carriers for the transport of the sections of his steamer beyond the cataracts. The news regarding Lieut. Cameron in the same telegram is unintelligible; if he had been detained for so considerable a time, as stated, at Lake Tanganyika, we should have heard of him long ago *via* Zanzibar, to which place the road has been clear for a long time past.

The Polar Commission appointed by the German Government is adverse to the immediate despatch of an exploratory Expedition, but advocates the establishment of a number of physical observatories in high latitudes. The knowledge thus gained would prove of value in determining upon a final plan for exploring the whole of the Arctic regions. They consider international co-operation desirable, but advise the German Government to take the work in hand at once.

Dr. R. Kiepert, son of Prof. Henry Kiepert of Berlin, has been appointed editor of the *Globus*. Dr. Andree, the late editor, died recently.

Capt. Davis, of the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, has been lecturing in some of the principal provincial towns on Arctic matters. Such is the interest taken by the public in everything relating to the Discovery and Alert, that he has had a crowded audience on each occasion.

News has been received from Capt. Sosnovski, who is charged by the Russian Government with exploring the trade routes between Western China and Siberia. A Cossack despatched by him left Lan-chou-fu, on the Yellow River, in the Province of Kansu, on the 14th of July, and reached the Russian post on the Zaisan Lake on the 2nd of September. He travelled through Khami, Barkul, and Guchen towns, near the eastern extremity of the Thian-shan, and not hitherto visited by an educated European traveller, with the exception of the Jesuits. Sosnovski, no doubt, will follow the same route.

'Storia dei Viaggiatori Italiani nelle Indie Orientali,' by Angelo de Gubernatis, is a carefully written narrative of what Italian travellers have recorded on the geography, the history, the commerce, language, and customs of India, and its inhabitants. The supplements, which are more bulky than the narrative portion of the book, contain documents derived from Italian archives, and some of them not hitherto published. English readers will be particularly interested in the documents referring to one Thomas Skynner, who was granted letters-patent by the Genoese Republic, in 1657, which empowered him to take possession of some island between long. 80° and 160° E. Skynner actually made a few voyages to the East, and entered into relations with one of the princes of Sumatra, but no permanent settlement resulted

from his ventures. This book contains a great deal of interesting matter on the earlier Italian travellers, and we welcome its appearance as a sign of a revival of geographical tastes in Italy, which the venerable Commendatore Negri, founder of the Geographical Society of Rome, the youthful Signor Cora, editor of the *Cosmos*, and Signor de Gubernatis himself, are striving to foster.

SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC.—Oct. 21.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Burns exhibited a shilling and a sixpence of the Commonwealth, both dated 1659, and with the anchor Mint-mark; Mr. H. Willett, a Dutch silver jeton commemorating the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.—Mr. J. W. Singer submitted a manuscript work, entitled 'A Continuation of the Dissertation on the Coins of this Realm, from the Earliest down to the Present Time (that of Queen Anne),' by A. Mackerell.—Mr. Evans exhibited a gold half-crown of James the First, with the thistle Mint-mark, attributed by Mr. Cochran-Patrick to the Scottish Series. Also a small silver Gaulish coin, one of a find lately discovered in Jersey, and inscribed *ESVIVS*, a name which is remarkable as re-occurring at a later date in the form *ESUVIVS* as one of the names of the Emperor Tetricus.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mos. Musical Association, 4.—'Musical Criticism,' Mr. C. K. Solomon.
- Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly.
- Society of Engineers, 76.
- Architects, 8.
- Tues. Biblical Archaeology, 31.—'Egyptian Mummy in the Collection of His Grace the Duke of Sutherland,' Dr. A. Birch; 'Osteological Notes on the same Mummy,' Prof. Flower; 'Fragments of the Babylonian Account of the Creation,' Mr. G. Smith.
- Zoological, 81.
- Weds. Entomological, 7.
- Geological, 8.—'New Macrurous Crustacea from the Kimmeridge Clay of the Sub-Wealden Series, Sussex, and from Boulogne-sur-Mer,' New Fossil Crab from the Tertiary of New Zealand; 'Discovery of a Fossil Scorpion in the English Coal-Measures,' and 'Remarkable Fossil Orthopteran Insect from the Coal-Measures of Staffordshire,' Mr. H. Woodward; 'The Drift of Devon and Cornwall, its Origin, Correlation with that of the South of England, and Place in the Glacial Series,' Mr. T. Belt.
- Microscopical, 8.—'New Method of Measuring the Position of Bands in the Spectra,' Mr. H. C. Sorby.
- Thurs. Linnean, 4.—'Bee, wasps, &c., Part 3,' Sir J. Lubbock, Bart.; 'Plants Collected by Lieut. Cameron about Lake Tanganyika,' and 'Collection of N. Celebes Plants,' Prof. Oliver; 'Rate of Growth of the Female Flower-Stalk of *Yulmaria spiralis*,' Mr. A. W. Bennett; 'Polynesian Ferns gathered during the Challenger Expedition,' Mr. J. G. Baker; 'Plants observed at the Admiralty Islands,' Mr. H. N. Moseley.
- Royal Academy, 8.—'Chemistry, Mr. F. S. Bardsley.
- Chemical, 8.—'Isomeric Terpenes and the Derivatives, Part V., and 'On the Alkaloids contained in the Aconites, Part I.,' Mr. G. H. Beckett and Dr. C. H. A. Wright; 'Simple Form of Gas Regulator for maintaining a constant Temperature in Air-baths, Water-baths, Incubators, &c.,' Mr. F. J. M. Pater; 'Fluorides of Arsenic, Phosphorus, and Iodine,' Mr. H. E. E. Macleod; 'Tolylbenzene, a new Hydrocarbon,' Mr. T. Carnelly; 'Ethyl-phenyl Acetylene,' Mr. T. M. Morgan; 'Presence of Liquid Carbon Dioxide in Quartz Cavities,' Mr. W. N. Hartley.
- Psychological, 8.
- Fri. Archaeological Institute, 4.
- Philological, 8.—'Discussions in the Determination of Ancient Greek Pronunciation,' Mr. A. J. Ellis.

Science Gossip.

THE large reflecting telescope with silvered-glass mirror which has been for some years under construction at Paris for the National Observatory is now completed and ready for use. The focal length is about 22 feet, and the diameter of the mirror nearly 4 feet English (120 centimetres). It has been tried with a power of 500, and found to answer extremely well. Eye-pieces of considerably higher powers will be made. The constructors are MM. Eichens and Martin; the war and other causes have greatly delayed the execution, which was commenced as much as six years ago.

MR. F. W. RUDLER, who has been for several years the highly valued Assistant Curator of the Museum of Practical Geology, was appointed on Wednesday, October 20, the Professor of Natural Science, in the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, in the place of Mr. L. Lyell, who resigned the chair at the close of the last session. A gentleman, a native of Pembrokeshire, now resident in London, having given 2,500*l.* for the purposes of this chair of Natural Science, Lord Aberdare, Mr. Henry Parnall, and Mr. D. Davies, M.P., are appointed Trustees.

THE following are the changes proposed to be made in the Council of the London Mathematical Society for the ensuing session. Lord Rayleigh

and Mr. W. Spottiswoode to succeed Messrs. Cayley and Sylvester as Vice-Presidents, those gentlemen becoming Ordinary Members of the Council. Prof. Henrici and Mr. H. M. Taylor to be the new Members in the place of Messrs. R. B. Hayward and W. D. Niven, who retire.

DR. ROBERT SCHENK, F.C.S., who was one of the original abstractors for the Chemical Society, died at Brixton on the 13th of September.

AMONG Messrs. Collins's forthcoming publications are 'Magnetism and Electricity,' by Prof. Frederick Guthrie, and 'Practical Plane Geometry,' by Mr. E. S. Burchett.

THE five Academies constituting the Institute of France held their Annual Meeting on Monday the 25th inst. The biennial prize of 20,000 francs was awarded to M. Paul Bert, for his memoir on the influence of barometric pressure on the phenomena of life.

M. BOREAU, the Director of the Jardin des Plantes d'Angers and the author of the 'Flora du Centre de la France et du Bassin de la Loire,' has recently died at the age of seventy-two. He was Professor of Botany to the École Supérieure des Sciences d'Angers.

M. PERROTIN, of Toulouse, observed first, on September 21st last, a small planet, which he was for some time uncertain whether it was one known as Frigga or a new discovery. It having since appeared to be really a new planet, it will reckon as No. 149, and that discovered in America last week by Prof. Watson counts as No. 150. This raises the number of planetary discoveries this year to ten.

MR. BALFOUR, of Trinity College, Cambridge, is at work on a memoir on the development of Elasmobranch fish. He has made some important discoveries with regard to the mode of development of their nervous system.

THE foundation stone of the Institute of the Cleveland Library and Philosophical Society was laid by Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., on Thursday, the 21st inst.

DR. THEODOR SCHEERER, who was for many years Professor of Chemistry in the Mining Academy of Freiberg, in Saxony, died at Dresden on the 19th of last July. He was born at Berlin in 1813, and, after studying both there and at Freiberg, was engaged as Hüttenmeister at the cobalt works of Modum, in Norway. In 1841 he was appointed Lecturer on Metallurgy in the University of Christiania, and, in 1848, he became Professor at Freiberg. Dr. Scheerer was author of a work on the blowpipe, and was a frequent contributor to scientific journals, some of his latest contributions having appeared last year in Poggendorff's *Jahrbuch*.

FINE ARTS

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE of 'CHRIST LEAVING THE TOMB,' with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'The Night of the Crucifixion,' 'La Vierge,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Crusaders,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 25, New Bond Street. Ten to Six—1*s*.

GIFT BOOKS.

The Bayeux Tapestry, reproduced in Autotype Plates. With Historic Notes by F. R. Fowke. (The Arundel Society.)—This handsome volume is one of higher pretensions and greater value than ordinary "gift books." Nevertheless, of late years the gift book has been improving, and it is not now necessarily a bald and indifferent compilation, merely intended for show and sale. 'The Bayeux Tapestry' is eminently fitted to serve as a present to intelligent readers, for it contains a complete set of transcripts from the famous needlework, transcripts reduced in size from the photographic copies made under the direction of Mr. Cundall at Bayeux, and previously published at a comparatively high price. The larger transcripts are by far the best copies yet made, and are immeasurably more accurate and spirited than any of the published engravings, and exhibit, except so far as regards the colours of the so-called "tapestries,"

for these works are only to be styled tapestries because of the use to which they were many centuries appropriated, and for which, apparently, originally executed. They are more like samples in needlework than anything else. We have here at one view the nearest contemporary representation of the history, personal and political, of the Conquest, crowded with incident, rich in details of costume and architecture, a treasury of illustration of the most varied kinds of the most important event of the eleventh century in Europe, one surpassingly interesting to Englishmen of all times. The copies are remarkably valuable and attractive, they give completely all the historical characteristics of the larger photographs, and so the purchaser has within moderate compass and at a reasonable price the means for learning more about the incidents of the Conquest, before and during the battle of Hastings, than he would obtain by any other means. The history of the "tapestry" itself is already so well known that we need not dwell on it. Whatever has been said by antiquaries of England and France on that much-vexed question, the origin of the needlework, has been ably and clearly epitomized by Mr. Fowke, who has performed his task with intelligence and care. He has, in fact, produced a complete body of the history of the work, together with lucid and readable explanations and illustrations of each portion, or subject, in the whole of this irregularly connected series of designs. In this respect, one could not wish for a better book, and, without accepting all the opinions and every one of the details with which Mr. Fowke favours us, we most heartily recommend it to the general reader as well as to the student. Essays on the architectural details, the costumes, arms, armour, represented in the "tapestry," and a copious bibliography of the subject, dissertations on the biography of the principal personages concerned, the geography of the Conquest, and an excellent index to the whole book, render Mr. Fowke's work most complete. The transcripts, as historical evidence, leave little to be desired. If considered as copies from works of art, and tried by a somewhat lofty standard, they are not entirely successful, inasmuch as the mode of reproduction employed is somewhat inferior in fineness and "finish" to what would be assured by the "silver process" of photography. While complete as historical documents, they fail, in some degree, from not rendering the peculiar textures of the materials employed by the needle-workers; and they are thus rather wanting in the brilliancy and richness proper to photography. On the other hand, these copies are permanent.

The Works of Antonio Canova in Sculpture and Modelling. Engraved in outline by H. Moses. (Chatto & Windus).—An eminent publisher of gift-books lately astounded the world of art in London by "bringing out," or rather digging up, no less antiquated a work than Boydell's 'Shakespeare.' People laughed, and thought the publisher had shown more "enterprise" than wisdom. The work before us may make people smile again, but its re-appearance is hardly so great an anachronism. This handsome volume appears to be, and no doubt is, the same as the book of 1824-28, comprising the Countess Albrizzi's descriptions of Canova's works, and Count Cicognara's memoir of the great would-be reviver of the antique mode in sculpture, and the outlines by H. Moses. Of course, the whole matter is out of date, but some people may like the volume for a gift book, who knows?

The Gospel according to St. Mark. (Sampson Low & Co.)—This is a large and handsome volume, enriched with the etchings of M. Bida, twenty-four in number. The book is the sequel to 'The Gospel according to St. Matthew,' illustrated by the same artist, and issued in London by the same publishers. The art of M. Bida is too entirely French, in the less noble sense of the term, and too completely modern, to suit our tastes when applied to so fine a series of subjects. Some of the designs, though attractive looking, are really feeble, e.g., that of Jesus and his disciples in the cornfield, a theme of considerable pictorial and of high dramatic

value, might as well be called 'March of Arabs and their Sheik through Arable Land.' 'Group of Turks and Egyptians' is the true title of the work of more character, here called 'Council of the Pharisees and Herodians'; and nothing could be a less adequate illustration of the subject of Christ preaching from the ship (chap. iv. 1) than 'Jesus Teacheth in a Ship,' where the back of a woman with a baby is the leading element of the design. The back of Christ's garments in 'Jesus Converseth with the Doctor,' although we have also the back view of the Redeemer's nimbus, will hardly do for so important a subject. To say the best of it, the artist's notion of Christ as expressed in 'Jesus and the Sleeping Apostles' is an ignominious one. Does this mean figure convey that world of sorrowful reproach which others have recognized in the question, "Couldst not thou watch one hour"? Messrs. Low & Co. have done their share in the production of this book in a creditable way, but M. Bida's art is at once poor and pretentious.

Messrs. E. Moxon, Son & Co. have published a handsomely printed and bound volume, entitled *Windsor Castle, Picturesque and Descriptive*, the text by the late B. B. Woodward, containing twenty-two large photographic views of the royal residence, external and internal. It would give us considerable pleasure to be able to write with praise of any of the elements of so costly a venture as this must have been: its letterpress, its illustrations, its binding, or printing. We cannot, however, conscientiously say that we admire any of these features of the publication except the typography and the paper, both of which are first-rate. The binding seems to be solid and strong, but no art has been employed to make it acceptable, unless the royal arms on the front of the volume, exhibiting all the florid characteristics of modern heraldry, can be called a work of art. Heraldically, even this is not particularly good. The helmet and crown surmounting the shield are so big that they seem to crush the escutcheon itself, and this we take to be bad in style, and, heraldically, a mistake. The literary portion of the volume will be of little value to those who care about the palace. It is extremely commonplace, and consists of bare descriptions and eulogistic sentences, while the criticisms on the architecture are in every way unfortunate from an artistic or technical point of view. We do not know what were the grounds for the late Queen's Librarian at Windsor's claim to be considered an architectural authority; they do not appear in these pages; and it is charitable to suppose that his official position interfered with the frank expression of the knowledge he may have possessed. The photographs are, with a few exceptions, hard, black, and heavy, giving to the interior views a cast-iron look, which is by no means desirable. The exterior views are open, but in a less degree, to the same criticism. And yet photography very frequently produces charming representations of subjects like these. On the other hand, apart from literary or artistic questions, we are bound to say that to those who wish to have Windsor Castle brought before them in its prosaic aspect, a record of bare facts, rigidly presented, this large book will be a treasure.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY.

If an English critic could be supposed to have a heart, it would surely ache when the work of examining a collection of "pot-boilers" like that in Piccadilly was ended. Of "cleverness" and of *chic* there is no lack, of the fruits of serious study there is little on these walls. About French *chic*, and few Englishmen have seen so much of it as we have, is something at once charming and irritating. Like its sister, French ladies' millinery, nine times out of ten it is utterly fallacious; but French millinery has such a charm that even a tolerably good-looking woman becomes decidedly handsome, and an ordinary person is made attractive; and it matters little that but too often millinery of Paris is opposed to true taste, and an offence to culture; for it is, at least, attractive, and that is

enough. French *chic*, too, has its proper merits, but English *chic* has none. It is a mere pretence, and satisfied by looking like what it is not. At once false, coarse, and shallow, it is an ignorant sham, whereas French *chic* is false enough in all conscience, and meretricious into the bargain; but it is not merely coarse or ignorant.

Leaving out of sight the trifling pictures and the plagiarisms, the authors of which are probably more or less unconscious of their faults, it will be convenient to deal with the most important examples in their order on these walls. No doubt we have not exhausted the list.

Dorothy (No. 3), by Mr. Stock, is a pretty picture of a little girl with a Japanese fan, leaning against a wainscot. It is unfortunate in having a slight dash of Mr. Pettie's mannerisms, but it is both graceful and refined.—*The Upland Fold* (9), by Mr. P. R. Morris, sheep in a sunk road, a girl at a stile, shows a revolution in the artist's mode of painting. It is excessively painty, "cheaply" handled, and clumsily "chicky."—There is spirit in Mr. W. Foster's *Cage-Maker's Shop, Genoa* (24), the craftsman busy in finishing a cage: a capital opportunity for painting southern sunlight with vividly coloured accessories. The arrangement of colour is nice, and the picture is not badly lighted, though rather opaque in painting; owing to the last-named defect it, of course, lacks brilliancy.—Among the uncommonly clever pictures here is Mr. R. Macbeth's *The Bower Window* (31), a lady, with a preternaturally small head, with dogs and doves at a window. The artist's subject is a real "quilted" petticoat, not, we are bound to allow, a bad subject in itself; but Mr. Macbeth has not skill enough to deal with his petticoat properly and show that it was worth painting. It is art that makes a pictorial subject. Without art a red petticoat is but a red petticoat, like this, a very commonplace though well-coloured one.

Mr. T. Graham's '*It was a Shepherd and his Lass*' (40) is, the Catalogue tells the world, a "finished sketch," and such a description leads us to wonder what Mr. Graham would be disposed to call an unfinished sketch. It is gratifying, however, to see that the artist's modesty forbade him to call this a "study." There is a charming simplicity about this little picture; the painter evidently did not see his way to the representation of sunlight out of doors, or he found it troublesome and fatiguing to endeavour to depict it, so he trusted to conventions, put two figures in an impossible light, on impossible grass, under an impossible sky, and he did not care even to design his subject so that the lovers respectively reclining on a landscape should have the slightest reference to each other, either in expression or attitude. The picture is curiously inconsistent with itself. This is the cheapest, crudest sort of art which we have seen for many a day. After this it may be superfluous to add that the anatomy of the draperies is very queer indeed.

A group of honestly-painted pictures comes next to notice, and among them is Mr. E. R. Hughes's *Portrait of Master J. H. Thornely* (58), the head of a little boy; the face has the effect of a true charm on the observer, from the expression and the careful modelling for the features; the lower features are probably too small; the hands are excellently drawn and most solidly painted. By the same is *Portraits of the Children of J. Sing, Esq.* (344), a group which were as well unpainted.—In *The Cloth-Market, Landerneau* (61), by M. Lhermitte, a by no means lively subject is treated in a dreary fashion, in cold low tints and tones, the colour of slate, and there is little motion about the figures. Nevertheless, the colour has been admirably harmonized, and the tones composed with French tact.—*The Armourer's Shop* (68) is by Mr. J. E. Hodgson, figures and *bric-à-brac* in Algiers, with richer colour and tone than commonly occur in the painter's pictures. This work shows a much desired improvement in the force and the harmonizing of the local tints; it is quite a success. Two men, one of whom examines a sword he seems about to buy, and the seller, who sits on the floor, discuss the merits of the weapon—

Back Garden, Townshend House (70), is by Miss E. Epps; tall, ardent-looking sunflowers, and large shrubs, and deeply-hued verdure, with the figure of a young lady, is a capital piece of town landscape, rich in colour but a little black in the shadows, rather cold in the lighting, but bright enough for any one; it lacks little in handling, but that exquisite precision, that ineffable neatness and grace of touch which come of long and incessant studies.—*Roses* (79), by M. Fantin, is the first of several gems of flower painting to which it is our duty to call special attention, it is worthy of the artist's name. Of *Roses* (209) the same might be said, for M. Fantin is no mannerist, however close may be the superficial resemblance between his pictures. *Noisette and Tea-Roses* (249), the blooming heads of standard roses, is delicious for purity and brilliancy of tints and tones, beautifully modelled, exquisitely full of daylight. *Peaches* (275) piled in a plate, is a masterpiece of colour, texture, solidity, and keeping; the skins of the fruit are like velvet, and there is a wonderful look of natural coolness about them. One feels inclined to put out one's hand and touch them. Yet there is nothing like slavish imitation here, all is as broad and rich, as free in painting as it is firm.

"*The Days that are no more*" (80), the head and figure of a fading beauty, as she sits day-dreaming in a twilight room, is by Mr. Watts, and is to be taken as an unfinished study; it is intensely pathetic, but it would have been wise on the artist's part to have carried it further before exhibiting it. The strength and luminousness of its tone, the bold, deep harmonies of the colour here, are, so far as they have been sought, admirable. By the same is *Found Drowned* (211), a corpse, lying on a river's brink, at night, with dying gleams of the lost day. The pathetic effect supports the motive of the subject; pictorially this is a dark and strong study of tone. Miss Stuart-Wortley has studied old artists and their pictures with profit. Her figure of *Mournful Enone* (207), musing as she leans against a pillar, has a pathetic expression, and the attitude and the features render a spontaneous idea, such as is but too rare here. Mantegna seems to have been the model of this artist who should devote to the study of form some of the ability she has shown in studying colour.—*La Calderaja* (113), by Mr. Yeames, is the work of one who was once a student, and had far too much self-respect to allow himself to be represented by a picture exhibiting arms and hands drawn like those before us. In proportion they sin as much as in form. We fail to see that in colour, expression, or any other artistic quality, the technique of 'La Calderaja' justifies its existence. An artist of culture, such as Mr. Yeames used to be thought, could surely not fail to enjoy the effort of succeeding in treating ably some one of the technical elements of a picture; even a "pot-boiler" is not necessarily devoid of art.—Mr. F. Walton has not done well with *Spring Time* (67), a picture of flat cattle in a flat farmyard,—what may be called a display of glaring light, without solidity. Additional modelling would, as it seems to us, make this a capital work; at present it lacks tone and grading.

One of the most amusing pictures here is Mr. B. Riviere's "*A Double Entendre*" (81). A pig and his driver are at issue; attached to the ends of a cord, each individual wishes to go opposite to the goal of the other; the former has "taken a turn" about a post, and so fixed himself in the dispute. The driver pulls as lustily as his antagonist, and to as little purpose. The figures are capitally painted, the pig's hide being excellent in colour and fidelity to nature, and solid in modelling.—Mr. Burfield's *A Game of Chess* (79*) challenges comparison in some respects with M. Meissonier's similar designs, and it is not fortunate in doing so. Of course, any artist may paint two figures of gentlemen in a room, wearing eighteenth century costumes and playing at chess, but, if he is wise, he should impart something which so transcendent a handicraftsman as M. Meissonier has not imparted. Mr. Burfield's pic-

ture has considerable merits in colour and richness of tone, but it is at once too hot and too gloomy to be agreeable.—Madame Cazin's pictures have before now attracted us, and those here support her claims to distinction. *A Lonely Farm, Sussex*, (130) shows buildings in a hollow in an intensely vivid late afternoon effect, with local colouring which is rich, but rather garish, and execution which is rough and crude in tone.—Mr. E. H. Fahey's *Lily and her Butterflies* (141) is a picture which vexes the visitor by the wilful waste of power it exhibits. It is a painting of which, whatever the subject may mean or the title refer to, it is safe to say that it represents a plain-looking damsel standing in a conservatory, with white sheets suspended behind her, herself clad in a sort of riding habit, and surrounded by fluttering butterflies. The female figure is stiff, not to say ugly, prosaic, and ungraceful; the draperies are dull and commonplace; and there is not an element of a picture in any part of the work if we except the delicate and brilliant execution of the butterflies. These, without the female figure, would be acceptable.

Mr. J. D. Watson's *Moonlight* (147), a landscape, with a low horizon, a cloudy sky, the moon dimly reflected in a pool, is commonplace, but pretentious.—Two landscapes by Mr. Whistler occur here, *Nocturne, in Blue and Gold, No. 3* (160), and *Nocturne, in Black and Gold* (170), have whimsical titles, probably employed in order to bewilder laymen,—titles which act, as, with some minds, the pictures themselves do, like red rags shown to bulls. As, speaking seriously, there is no very alarming technical mystery concealed under the titles, we shall confine our observations to the pictures. The former is a study in tone, almost a monochrome, if that term can be rightly used when at least two hues prevail, with exquisitely harmonized tints, in great and very delicate varieties, and marvellously graded in both respects, i. e., in tones and tints. It is another exercise, similar in the principle illustrated, but quite different in materials and application, to two other pictures, probably the "No. 1" and "No. 2" of the series suggested by the title before us, which have formerly appeared here. This is a further step in the same line of studies. The companion "Nocturne," or study of colour and tone for night effect, shows the golden rain of a rocket descending through the blackened air of night. It is trivial, if it is not also idle and impertinent, to remark, as some observers have remarked, that these are merely studies, or rather exercises, in the treatment of certain elements which, combined with others, make up a picture. It is true, but what then? These works profess to be no more; nevertheless, they are examples of high and precious art, and they illustrate in a sublimated fashion certain peculiarly pictorial qualities of inestimable importance, but of which the English school is prodigiously ignorant.

There is nothing particularly subtle, but then there is much that is beautiful, even though the work be a mannered one, in Mr. Leslie's *Anthylla* (165), the artist's "pure and radiant maiden," sitting consciously unconscious of her charms, on a stone, and watching the floating of certain flowers on a stream near her feet. The face is charming; the pure silvery tint pervading the picture, the delicate and well-balanced tones, the elegant simplicity of the design, all are worthy of the spell. We must not be ungrateful, but we really should next season like to be enchanted by something novel.—Everything is simple and straightforward in a capital snow-piece, by Mr. T. J. Ellis, styled *Her Majesty's Mail* (185); a brilliant sun illuminates the scene; a single figure wearily trudges on the way.—Mr. H. Moore has two pictures here—1, *A Surrey Bye-Road* (241), a bright effect of spring sunlight with much vapour in the air, budding foliage and thin boughs; 2, *Fine Weather in the Open Mediterranean* (250), a noble study of clouds and waves; the shadows of the latter seem rather too positive in their clear blueness.—Mr. A. Goodwin's *Seaweed Harvest* (259) is broad and rich in colour and effect. It seems to us a little painty.—

Mr. Heywood Hardy's *Gaining Health* (267), children on donkeys at the sea-side, is very pretty as a sketch.—Mr. W. Crane's *A Portrait* (298) of a lady seated near a screen, and wearing a black dress, is capital, a noteworthy piece of solid work, with good colour.—Mr. Alma Tadema's *A Breezy Day in August* (420) gives most brilliantly, and with surprising tact and skill, a flat meadow under a luminous sky, with shadows of a row of elms in sunlight and the trees themselves.

MOORISH ANTIQUITIES.

In the *Athenæum* of the 18th of September, I gave an account of the mausoleum of the Moorish sovereigns of the Beni-Merim dynasty at Shella, near Rabat, with a description of the tablet in memory of the Sultan Abu Ya'kub Yusuf. Encouraged by the interesting result of the decipherment of the inscription on that monument, I applied to H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Rabat—Mr. John Frost—asking him, if possible, to obtain copies of the inscriptions on the remaining royal tombs. My request was at once courteously complied with, and I have recently had the pleasure of receiving from him rubbings from two of the most perfect of these monuments. These I placed in the hands of Dr. Rieu, Keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the British Museum, who has most obligingly examined them, and, in spite of the indistinctness of some portions, has succeeded in rendering what appears to be a perfect translation of them.

These inscriptions form a natural and interesting sequel to that on the tomb of Abu Ya'kub Yusuf (*Athenæum*, Sept. 18, 1875, p. 380), recording, as they do, the death of his nephew, the Sultan Abulhasan, and that of one of his wives.

The monuments consist of sculptured monoliths of white marble, each six feet in length, placed close together on the floor of the mausoleum over the graves, the inscriptions being in raised letters on the sides, which slope from an ornamented ridge running along the centre of the stone.

The inscription on the first stone reads as follows:—"This is the tomb of our Master the Sultan, the Khalifah, the Imām, the Commander of the Muslims, and Defender of the Faith, the Champion in the path of the Lord of the worlds, Abulhasan, son of our Master the Sultan, the Khalifah, the Imām, the Commander of the Muslims and defender of the Faith, the Champion in the path of the Lord of the worlds Abu Sa'id, son of our Master the Sultan, the Khalifah, the Imām, the Commander of the Muslims and defender of the Faith, the Champion in the path of the Lord of the worlds Abu Yusuf Ya'kub, son of 'Abd al-Hakk, may God sanctify his spirit and illumine his sepulchre. He died (may God be pleased with him and make him contented) in the mountain of Hintātah in the night of (i. e., preceding) Tuesday the 27th of the blessed month of Rabi' al-Awwal, in the year 752, and was buried in the Kiblah of the Great Mosque of Al-Mansor in Morocco (may God fill it with His praise). He was afterwards transferred to this blessed and sainted tomb in Shella. May God receive him unto His mercy, and make him dwell in His Paradise. God bless our Prophet Muhammed and his descendants."

The Sultan Abulhasan, whose death is here recorded, was the eldest son of the Sultan Abu Sa'id by an Abyssinian slave. He played a very conspicuous part in the wars which his father had to sustain against his rebellious younger son Abu Ali, and became one of the most warlike and renowned sovereigns of the Beni-Merim race. He ascended the throne A.H. 731 (A. D. 1331). Acting under his orders, his son Abu-Malek captured Gibraltar from Alphonso the Eleventh of Castille in A. D. 733. Four years later he himself took Tlemcen by assault, and afterwards made himself master of Tunis and of a great part of Northern Africa. But the glories of his reign were sullied by many acts of cruelty. He caused his brother Abu Ali to be strangled and ordered his own son 'Abd-er-Rahman to be put to death A.H. 742. After attaining to a high degree of prosperity, his

power, however, declined. Suffering defeat successively at Kairwan, Constantina, and Bogia, his career terminated in utter disaster. Whilst striving to re-establish his rule in Tunis his son Abu 'Inan, to whom he had entrusted the government of his Moroccan dominions, usurped the throne. War ensued in consequence between father and son, and in the month of Safar, 751 (May, A.D. 1350) Abu 'Inan utterly routed the army of Abulhasan who, barely escaping with his life, took refuge in the mountain home of the chief of the Hintatah tribe, situated in the Atlas range south of the city of Morocco. The contemporary writer, Ibn Khaldun, who gives a detailed account of this reign, states that Abu 'Inan, after receiving his father's body from the Emir of Hintatah with every mark of filial respect, buried it first in the city of Morocco, but afterwards caused it to be removed and deposited in the royal burial place at Shella. These facts are fully corroborated by the monumental inscription, which, however, enables us to correct Ibn Khaldun's slight error in stating that Abulhasan died on the 23rd Rabi 'al-Akhir instead of the 27th Rabi 'al-Awwal. The date he assigns to the death may possibly be the day of the month on which either the first or second interment took place.

The second inscription records the death of Abu 'Inan's mother, and it fully confirms the statement of the chronicler that before his father's death that prince ruled in his own name in Morocco. It reads as follows:—

"Praise to God. This is the tomb of our Mistress, the pure, chaste, and virtuous Lady, the mother of the Sultan, the Khalifah, the Imān, whose noble qualities and transcendent glories are too great to be enumerated by speech or described by language, our Master the Commander of the Believers, he who places his trust in the Lord of the worlds, Abu 'Inan, son of the Commander of the Muslims Abulhasan, son of the great and illustrious Khalifahs and Imāms. May God make her dwell in the spacious abodes of Paradise, and meet her with mercy and forgiveness. Her death took place in the night preceding Saturday, the fourth of Rajab, in the year 750 (September, A.D. 1349), and she was buried at the end of the public prayer on Friday the 25th of the said month in the presence of the victorious Khalifah and of the illustrious persons of the East and the West who attended to witness her burial. May God the Most High strengthen his rule, raise his greatness and glory, perpetuate his noble memories, be his Friend and Helper, and unite for him the blessings of this world and the next."

It will be noticed that far more is said of the living prince than of his dead mother, to whose memory the monument is raised. Even her name is not mentioned on the tomb, nor is it recorded by Ibn Khaldun. Abulhasan married in middle life two Tunisian princesses, and it is possible that Abu 'Inan may have been the issue of the marriage of the first of these, who was the daughter of the Sultan Abu Yahya-Abu-Bekr. But this is a matter of mere conjecture. I am informed by Mr. Frost that, within the memory of several native residents in Rabat, there existed many monuments of the Moorish monarchs which have been either destroyed or have been removed from the ruined mausoleum at Shella. It is, therefore, important, ere others disappear, that a record of all those at present remaining should be preserved, as they tend to elucidate doubtful points of the early history of Morocco, and to confirm the accuracy of the few historians of the time whose writings have been handed down to us. With these objects in view, I hope, on some future occasion, to be able to furnish a further account of some of the interesting monumental antiquities of Shella. Meanwhile, I have to record my indebtedness to Mr. Frost for the great pains he has taken in obtaining these rubbings, and to Dr. Rieu for his careful examination and translation of them.

In conclusion, I would refer those students who wish to become acquainted with the history of Morocco, at the epoch to which these monuments relate, to the admirable translation into French of

the Arabic work of Ibn Khaldun, by Baron de Slane, published at Algiers, 1856, by order of the French Government.

TROVEY BLACKMORE.

Fine-Art Society.

THE ordinary meetings of the Institute of British Architects, Session 1875-76, take place on Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 13; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 14, 28; March 13, 27; April 10; May 1, 15, 29; June 12. The meeting of March 13 is to be a Special General Meeting of Members only, for awarding medals and prizes; that of May 1 is the Annual General Meeting of Members only. The Conversazione will probably be held towards the end of June or beginning of July, an event of great interest to country architects and laymen.

THE private view of the Winter Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures takes place to-day (Saturday), in the French Gallery, Pall Mall. The Gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

MR. R. SPENCER STANHOPE has now on hand a considerable series of decorative pictures, for panels in woodwork, designed for Marlborough College Chapel. The panels are twelve in number, and refer, six in each, to subjects from the Old and New Testaments respectively. The subjects illustrate twelve recorded visits of angels, beginning with the Expulsion from Paradise, the visits of the Angels to Abraham, Lot, and Sodom, the Staying of the Sacrifice of Isaac, the appearance to Hagar after her expulsion with Ishmael, the three Holy Children, a subject from the Apocrypha: these are from the Old Testament. The subjects from the New Testament are the Appearance to the Shepherds, the Temptation, the Agony in the Garden, the Entombment, the New Jerusalem, and another. The same artist is painting an altarpiece for the new church now being erected by Mr. Street, at Putney, a triptych, with wings. On the triptych are representations of a Christian directed to the New Jerusalem, which, an irradiated city, stands on heavenly clouds above. There are figures of saints in the side pieces and wings.

THE Conversazioni of the Graphic Society for the ensuing season will take place on Nov. 10, Dec. 8, Jan. 12, Feb. 9, March 8, and April 12, Wednesday evenings, at 8 P.M., in the Flaxman Hall, University College, London.

We have received from Mr. Lucas an artist's proof of a plate engraved by Mr. G. H. Every, from a picture styled 'Alice in Wonderland,' painted by Mr. S. Sidley. It represents, with a good deal of tact and some taste, a little girl seated in a low chair, and holding the famous romance on her knees, while, with an expression of quiet delight, she examines one of its illustrations. The print ought to be most welcome to those for whose pleasure it has been prepared. The sweetness and innocence of the child's face is highly creditable to the painter and the engraver; her pose is child-like and gracefully simple. The dress of white material, has been rendered with care and taste.

MUSIC

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FORTY-FOURTH SEASON will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, November 26, with a Performance of Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise' and Mozart's 'Requiem.' Subscription for Ten Concerts, Reserved Area, Two Guineas; Stalls, Three Guineas.—6, Exeter Hall. Open from 10 till 8 o'clock. Season Prospectus now ready.

WAGNER'S TETRALOGY, Der Ring des Nibelungen, at Bayreuth.—THE DATES of the PERFORMANCES for the summer of 1876 are now positively fixed. First Series of Performances.—Aug. 13, Das Rheingold; Aug. 14, Die Walküre; Aug. 15, Siegfried; Aug. 16, Götterdämmerung. Second Series of Performances, Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23; Third Series of Performances, Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30.—Reserved Seats are now issued for the entire Three Series (18 performances), etc.; for the Series (four successive performances), 15l.—For seats and further particulars, apply to Mr. Edward Dannreuther, 13, Orme Square, W. The Committee of Management at Bayreuth will provide ample accommodation for visitors.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL (FOURTH SEASON) on MONDAY, November 1, St. James's Hall, at Half-past Three o'clock, precisely.—Miss Anna Williams; Pianoforte, Mrs. Beesley (Pupil of Dr. Hans von Bülow) and Mr. Walter Bache; Violin, Herr Wilhelm; Accompanist, Mr. Zerbini.—Stalls (Unnumbered), 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co., 84, New Bond Street; Usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

CHERUBINI'S 'DEUX JOURNÉES.'

ON the 15th of January, 1876, it will be seventy-six years since Cherubini's 'Deux Journées' was produced at the Salle Feydeau (Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique), in Paris. The work has been periodically revived in the French capital, and is again to be resuscitated. It had 200 representations in the year 1800; and in Germany, where it was at once adapted, under the title of the 'Wasserträger,' its popularity at various Opera-houses was, we need hardly say, equally great, and it is to this day maintained in the *répertoire* at Vienna, Berlin, and other musical cities. Three-quarters of a century have had to pass before an English adaptation has been brought out in London, and amateurs are indebted to a German Director at the Princess's Theatre for its production, under the title of 'The Water Carrier.' It is probable that even this would not have happened, had not Herr Carl Rosa given an English version during his opera tour in the United States, when the lamented Madame Parepa-Rosa sustained the part of Constance. In the year following the appearance of 'Les Deux Journées' in Paris, Attwood, the organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, produced what he called 'A Musical Entertainment, 'The Escapes, or the Water Carrier,' the book translated by Holcroft; but what little music of Cherubini's score was introduced by Attwood was scandalously mangled, and yet this British musician had been a pupil of Mozart! But there remained yet another indignity to be offered to one of the greatest of musicians Italy has known, and this was done at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, in June, 1872, when the first Italian arrangement of 'Les Deux Journées' was given, under the title of 'Le Due Giornate,' for one night only. Sir Michael Costa had taken infinite pains with the rehearsals. He composed the recitatives, based mainly on the famous overture, with the utmost tact and taste for the original spoken dialogue, but, for some reasons which have never had any official explanation, the performance of the masterpiece was restricted to the night of its production, and it has not been revived. Mdlle. Tietjens was Constance; Madame Marie Roze was Marceline, and Mdlle. Bauermeister was Angeline; Signor Vizzani was Armand, and the late Signor Agnesi was the Water-Carrier. In the *Athenæum* of the 22nd and 29th of June, 1872 (Nos. 2330 and 2331), two notices appeared, the first of which contained an outline of Cherubini's career and of the origin of 'Les Deux Journées,' while the second article referred to the Drury Lane performance. It was with a feeling of something like despair of the state of art in this country that we recorded the withdrawal of the opera, and added that until a National Opera-house was established here, it was hopeless to expect the production of new works during a fashionable season. But rumour has since assigned reasons for the non-repetition of 'Le Due Giornate' which bear curiously on the subsequent bringing out of 'Lohengrin.' It is asserted that the opposition to the 'Deux Journées' came from certain leading artists in the cast, who did not consider the music of Cherubini of sufficient importance to develop their special skill in vocalization. Now the score of the opera is certainly free from solo displays. In form the composer was essentially Wagnerian, in so far as he deprived the chief characters of the opportunity of revelling in solos; for, with the exception of a *romanza* of Antonio, the Savoyard son of the Water-Carrier, which glides into a trio, and the *aria* of Michael, which is also connected with a trio, the numbers are concerted pieces, choruses, and orchestral marches and accompaniments. The score is continuous in each act, and, from the first bar of the overture to the last note of the *finale*, Cherubini is sequential, coherent, and consistent. He had evidently a settled purpose, a fixed design of illustrating the incidents by truthful treatment, and hence the intensely dramatic expression of the various situations. Cherubini used most brilliant and powerful instrumentation, based on melodious imagery and tuneful themes.

There can be little doubt that if the English version had been produced before the Italian one, the force of public opinion would have retained 'Le Due Giornate' in the *répertoire*, despite the pretensions of any leading singers. But, unfortunately, the libretto in June, 1872, was an enigma to perhaps four-fifths of the Drury Lane audience, who were, therefore, unable to understand the wondrous music which was illustrating a domestic tale. The enthusiasm of the hearers last Wednesday night, on the first representation of 'The Water Carrier,' was unbounded. It was impossible to mistake the temper of the house. The story in the spoken dialogue was followed with the greatest interest and the soul-stirring strains of Cherubini went home to every heart. The cast comprised Mlle. Torriani, *Constance*; Miss Rose Hersee, *Marcelina*; Miss Gaylord, *Angelina*; Mr. Nordblom, *Armand*; Mr. Aynsley Cook, *Daniel*, the aged father of *Michael*, the Water Carrier, which part was in the hands of Mr. Santley, the son *Antonio* being assigned to Mr. Lyall; Mr. A. Howell was *Samos*, the father of *Angelina*; and the two Italian Commandants were enacted by Messrs. Celli and Ludwig. It was stated in the playbills that Misses Hersee and Gaylord had kindly undertaken their parts to strengthen the cast. No such notice was published when Mesdames Marie Roze and Bauermeister, artists assuredly quite equal in position and calibre of the two English ladies, played the same characters. This artistic assumption of patronizing a mastermind like Cherubini is an impertinence too often remarked amongst our English actors and actresses. Misses Hersee and Gaylord should both distinctly understand that they were honoured by singing a single passage which has emanated from the Italian musician. To come to a more agreeable matter, the honours of the night fell to Mr. Santley. He sang superbly, and was encored enthusiastically in his only air, "Give me thy guidance, bounteous Heaven." His acting was excellent, free, frank, and genial. Nothing could be finer than the Prayer in the *finale* of the second act, after he has effected the escape of Armand by concealing him in his water barrel. Next to Mr. Santley, Mlle. Torriani distinguished herself more than in any former opera. Her share of the marvellous sestet which forms the *finale* of the first act was admirable. She attacked and sustained the high notes with the utmost precision and truthfulness of intonation. The prayer of the sestet was introduced by Sir Michael Costa as the *finale* of the last act, and Herr Carl Rosa has done right in following the example. Of the other artists it can be affirmed that they were painstaking and conscientious without any one of them making a special mark. The chorals had been well prepared; the male ones were vigorous in the savage chorus of the soldiers, opening the second act, "No mercy show," in which is the basso solo of the second commandant, praising his Eminence the Cardinal—a stroke of genius on the part of the composer. The charming pastoral of the peasants, "Jeunes Filles et Bergerettes" was done justice to by the lady chorals. The instrumentalists played with precision and power the overture and picturesque accompaniments, under the spirited and able direction of Herr Rosa. More stringed instruments were certainly required; the splendid point in the introduction for the double basses scarcely came out from lack of strength in numbers, but the *allegro* left little to be desired. Never was the compliment of a recall more justly deserved than that for the conductor and Impresario at the end of the opera. Herr Rosa, by producing, as he has done, 'Les Deux Journées' and the 'Nozze di Figaro,' has given an impetus to high art.

Musical Gossip.

At the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, the singers this week have been Madame Roze-Perkins, Miss Jose Sherrington (sister of Madame Lemmens), and Mr. Pearson (tenor). Herr Wilhelmj ended his engagement on the 29th, and this

evening (Saturday), Madame Norman-Néruda will be the solo violinist. Signor Verdi's overture to 'La Forza del Destino' has been introduced by Signor Ardit, the conductor; this opera, like the 'Aida,' has never been performed in this country.

THERE was a second celebration of the Harvest fête at the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday, with Madame Corani and Mr. Wilford Morgan as solo singers, and Messrs. Manns and Barnby as conductors. The audience joined in the psalms and national airs.

THE Opera season of seven weeks at the Princess's Theatre will terminate this evening (the 30th inst.) with the 'Marriage of Figaro,' the work with which Mr. Carl Rosa began his undertaking. He has produced, besides Mozart's masterpiece of comic opera, 'The Bohemian Girl' (Paris version) and 'The Siege of Rochelle,' by Balfe, 'Maritana' by Wallace, 'Faust' by M. Gounod, 'Fra Diavolo' by Auber, 'Martha' by Herr Flotow, 'The Porter of Havre' by Signor Cagnoni, the 'Sonnambula' by Bellini, and 'The Water-Carrier' by Cherubini. The company will commence a provincial tour next Monday.

MR. CARL ROSA has given up his intention of presenting a series of operas in English at Drury Lane Theatre next March. The rumours of the engagement of Herr Wagner to conduct his works at the same theatre may be dismissed as quite groundless. The German composer has first to conduct some of his operas at the Imperial Theatre in Vienna; after which he will be entirely occupied with the preparations for the twelve performances of the 'Nibelungen,' in August, 1876, the days for which are fixed.

ALTHOUGH the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral will not meet until next month to answer the application of Lord Bateman and the Stewards, for the use of the edifice for the Three Choir Festival of next year, no doubt is entertained that the assent will be given to hold the meeting on the grand scale of 1873, as the Dean and two of his brothers, as well as the members of the Chapter, were Stewards. Lady Emily Foley, who wrote the admirable letter condemning the Dean and Chapter of Worcester for their abandonment of oratorio, is the aunt of the Dean of Hereford.

WE do not see the precise necessity of the musical portraiture of 'Elijah,' as depicted by Mendelssohn, given in a lecture by Mr. Frederic Penna. The music of the composer speaks for itself, and if illustrated should be illustrated by the full score, and not by the commentary and singing of a single vocalist, accompanied by the pianoforte.

THE Royal Albert Hall was again opened on the 28th inst., for a performance of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' the solos sustained by Madame Lemmens, Miss Julian, Miss Warwick, Miss Palmer, Signor Fabiani, Messrs. A. L. Fryer, Kempton, Miles Bennett, and Whitney, with Mr. Edwin Bending at the organ, and Mr. W. Carter conductor. The band and chorus were represented to number nearly 1,000 performers, with Mr. Viotti Collins as *chef d'attaque*.

THE novelty at the fourth Saturday Crystal Palace Concerts, on the 23rd, was a hard, dry, and ugly symphonic prologue, bearing the title of 'Macbeth,' one of the technical and unimaginative works of the late Hugh Pierson, which prove that a man may possess science and yet be utterly destitute of invention and charm. It is a pity that this mistaken and erratic composer had not fulfilled Macbeth's words of "Hold, enough," after his failures in 'Jerusalem' and 'Hezekiah' at Norwich. The Mlles. Carlotta and Antonietta Badia, who sang duets cleverly, seem destined to occupy the position so artistically filled some years since by Miss A. Williams (Mrs. A. Price) and Miss M. Williams (Mrs. C. Lockey). Mr. Halle was the solo pianist. The Symphony was No. 2 of Beethoven, in D, besides his Concerto in G, No. 4, Mr. Halle being the pianist. The other overture was the 'Anacreon' of Cherubini. Mr. Pearson, the tenor, was the other vocalist.

MR. CURWEN has been touring in Scotland to

make proselytes in favour of the Tonic Sol-Fa system, and his success has been such as to cause invitations to extend his lectures in the Scotch towns.

A RIDICULOUS fuss has been made in London because an American pianoforte firm has agreed to pay Dr. Von Bülow a large sum to use their instruments exclusively, on his tour in the United States. The affairs of the German pianist are entirely in the hands of the speculator who farms him; but even if the alleged arrangement were accurately described, is there anything novel in the fact? London pianoforte manufacturers have made, and do make, similar contracts with native and foreign artists. The matter is purely a private one, with which journalism has nothing to do; and if Dr. Von Bülow is to be attacked on such grounds, he may feel inclined to ask whether writers in newspapers that are entirely the property of musical publishers are precisely the persons who should lead the onslaught.

MR. WALTER BACHE will give a pianoforte recital next Monday, and Miss Mary Fisher has a *Matinée Musicale* this day (Saturday). This young pianist is the daughter of Mr. David Fisher, the actor of Drury Lane Theatre, a violinist of no ordinary talent. He will play at his daughter's concert.

M. OFFENBACH's three-act *opéra-bouffe*, produced at the Variétés, in Paris, on the 19th inst., the libretto by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, has not the advantage of an interesting story nor of the composer's best style of composition. The incidents are based on the *chanson* of M. Gallet, the music by Mondonville, 'La Boulangère a des Ecus.' The heroine of the song is assumed to have got her money in a questionable manner, but on the lyric stage she is supposed to have been one of the successful speculators in Law's Mississippi scheme in the time of the Regent of France. Bernadille, a perruquier to the Duchess du Maine, has been ruined by Law, and becomes a conspirator against the Regent, and is prosecuted only to be saved by La Belle Margot, the Boulangère, who falls in love with the barber; he is attached to Toinon la Cabaretière, who wins her by securing the Regent's pardon, after the usual stage vicissitudes of a cross love-story. The music is of the dance school, lively and tuneful as usual, but it is not new. Mlle. Aimée acts La Boulangère, and her rival is Mlle. Paola Marié. To state that MM. Dupuis, Pradeau, Léonce, Berthelier, and Baron, are in the cast, will suffice to account for some very droll situations.

THE success of M. Offenbach's new *opéra bouffe* at the Gaité, in Paris, 'Un Voyage à la Lune,' last Tuesday night, was complete. MM. Mortier, Vanloo, and Leterrier, in their libretto, have evidently studied 'Gulliver's Travels.' Some of the numbers in the score are in the composer's best vein. The mounting is most gorgeous, particularly the scenes in the interior of the Moon.

WE are indebted to a Correspondent for sending us the *Irish Times*, from which we learn that after Mlle. Thalberg's benefit at the Dublin Theatre Royal, she was drawn home to her hotel by a number of "enthusiastic youths, strong-lunged young gentlemen, who insisted on her singing," a request she complied with, and gave "The Harp" and "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms." These boisterous compliments to a pretty young lady will not make an artist of her, nor alter the fact that, in spite of her name, youth, and beauty, Mlle. Thalberg was not a financial attraction in Dublin. On the other hand, the now experienced Mlle. Albani did draw up to a certain extent, although her artistic *entourage*, barring M. Maurel, has been severely criticized by the Dublin critics. The season ended last Saturday night, with the benefit of Mlle. Albani, who played Amina, in the 'Sonnambula.' We take it for granted this lady was also "coached" by the enthusiastic youths of Dublin. What would Pasta, Malibran, Sontag, Grisi, and Viardot say to the honours paid to novices; but there are still living g

Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Pauline Lucca, Madame Nilsson, Mdle. Varesi, Mdle. Tietjens, to vindicate the really dramatic and finished school of singing.

DRAMA

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. R. Chatterton.—Every Evening at 7, 'The WHITE HAT,' At 7.45, 'SHAUGH RAUN,' Mr. D. Bourcault, Messrs D. Fisher, H. Sinclair, W. Terris, S. Barry, and J. R. Howard; Mrs. D. Bourcault, Messrs R. Leclercq, Sylvia Hudson, Everard, Hudson, &c. And 'A NABOB for an HOUR.'

Dramatic Gossip.

The past week has been barren of dramatic interest, neither novelty nor revival having been witnessed at the London theatres. This night 'Little Em'ly,' Mr. Halliday's version of 'David Copperfield,' will be given at the Adelphi, and 'Weak Women,' by Mr. Byron, will be revived at the Strand. On Monday, at the Princess's, Mr. Jefferson will re-appear in 'Rip van Winkle.'

At the Theatre Royal, Bristol, a melo-drama of a pronounced type, the work of Mr. R. Palgrave, has been given. It is in four acts, and is called 'The Faithful Heart.'

A new comedy of M. Cottinet, entitled 'Le Baron de Valjoli,' produced at the Gymnase-Dramatique, has met with a fate not unknown to previous works of its author. Its story deals with the penitence, somewhat tardily evoked, of a *père de famille*, who, in pursuit of a singer, encounters, first, a virtue proof against all assault and siege; and, next, a rival in his own son, whose honourable pursuit shames his own unworthy purpose. Not without bitter rebuke from his offspring does our middle-aged Lovelace escape. In the end he is compelled to return to the paths of virtue, and bless the nuptials of his son with the woman he strove to make his mistress. Neither very novel nor very agreeable is this motive. The piece, accordingly, in spite of some good acting on the part of MM. Landrol and Achard, Mdle. Legault and Madame Lesueur, was a failure.

THE *Matinées Dramatiques*, at the Théâtre Historique, commence with 'Le Cid,' Mdle. Rousseil playing the rôle of Chimène, in which she obtained a success at the Comédie Française.

THE Théâtre de la Renaissance, at present occupied with the 'Filleule du Roi,' will pass forthwith under the management of M. Victor Koning.

MISCELLANEA

Mich.—Allow me to observe, *à propos* of the remarks in the *Athenæum* on 'Minching mallecho,' that the word *minching*, only without the 'mallecho,' is still in common use in the Isle of Wight as a synonym for 'playing truant.'

A MEMBER OF THE NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.

* * *Minch* is a mere variation of *nich*, so well illustrated in Halliwell's Dictionary.

Tirret.—I observe in the *Athenæum*, in the articles entitled 'Celtic or Gaelic Words,' &c., the word *tirret* is commented upon. Nares, as Dr. Mackay says, considers this word a corruption of *terror*. Dr. Mackay himself thinks it more probable that the root of the word is the Gaelic *tuirrah*, a crowd. I can assure you that in my youth I have frequently heard an old farmer (a North Hampshire man) make use of this word *tirret*,—for example, 'don't be such a *tirret*,' i. e., don't tease or worry me so; 'it was a *tirret*ing job,' i. e., it was a worrying affair. I believe, from the context, that Shakespeare used the word with a precisely similar meaning. C. GODWIN.

* * The word *tirret* is certainly English, and the Gaelic word suggested has nothing to do with it. '*Tirian*, to vex, provoke, irritate, exasperate.'—*Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. R.—G. R. B. J.—J. R.—M. V. L.—E. A. M.—E. M. C.—E. A. C.—received.
A. J.—We cannot answer such questions.

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Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Braithwaite, and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, October 30, 1875.